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The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO 111 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
May				
15th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
22nd ,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29th ,,	Kashmir	9000	....	..
5th June	Mooltan	10000	....	..
12th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	..	..
3rd July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
10th ,,	Khyber	9000	....	..
17th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
31st ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12.30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkon and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Iyo Maru	K.Okamoto	6320	2nd May	14th May
Tosan Maru	V. Nakano	3866	13th May	25th May
Bombay Maru	K.Kurodzumi	4625	17th May	29th May
Jinsen Maru	T. Te	3784	30th May	11th June

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LATEST PAINLESS METHODS IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DENTISTRY

DR. CARR, D. D. S.,

DENTAL SURGEON.

Opposite Clock Tower,

107, Esplanade Road, Fort,

BOMBAY.

Late authorised Dental Surgeon to His Majesty's forces, and India's Leading Exponent of English and American Painless Destistry.

Dr. Carr is the only Dentist in Bombay who absolutely Guarantees his Painless Methods for all Dental Operations.

(By his Celebrated Local Anaesthetic) From one to twenty Teeth may be Extracted at a single setting (without the slightest pain).

(Also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform).

Perfect fitting artificial teeth (5 years guarantee).

(Badly fitting teeth made by other Dentists re-made).

Teeth without Plates: Gold Crown and Bridge work (a Speciality).

Permanent Fillings. (with Gold Amalgam and Porcelain. Latest successful treatment of Pyorrhoea and diseases by the mouth).

Hours: 9 to 7 p.m. Sunday 10 to 12 noon

VERY MODERATE FEES.

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LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 1,00,00,000.

The low Premiums and liberal conditions of the

EMPIRE OF INDIA

Offer exceptional advantages to intending Assurers.

Prospectuses, proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona ..	7474	22nd May	..
City of Calcutta ..	7639	..	22nd May
City of Sparta * ..	5415	..	12th June
City of London ..	9000	22nd June	....
City of Lahore ..	6947	22nd June	..

*This steamer (City of Sparta) is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	656	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For Further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMER as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons.	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"LHASA"	2,184.	Friday 14th May		†Direct.
"LINGA,"	2,185.	Monday, 17th May	11 a.m.	¶ P.B., & C.M.

†On arrival of the English Mail.
¶ Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,184 tons after arrival of the English Mail steamer on Friday, 14th May, connecting at Karachi with S. S. "KASARA," (passengers only), for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ALAVI," 3,627 tons, on or about 12th May calling at Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKLA," 3,065 tons on Thursday 13th May calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDARA," 3,035, tons, on or about 13th May, via Porebunder calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, on or about 15th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR LONDON.

S. S. "BERBERA," leaves Karachi on or about 22nd May. Passengers leave Bombay by S. S. "Baroda" sailing on Thursday, 20th May, and join S. S. "Berbera" at Karachi. One class only special fare to London Rs. 450.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

12th May, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 20th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	Capt. Wm. Kelso	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

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Agents, Bombay.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

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Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

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Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42

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THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on beahlf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

If you are feeling morose and listless, and despondent and are continually tired, the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra—"the laxative that cures." D 24

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(SCOTLAND)

B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS

B O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
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SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439*

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THE

ENGLISH PIANO

FOR

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/. Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD imp ovements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

AERTEX CELLULAR CLOTHING

IS THE

Healthiest and Coolest of all materials manufactured for Ladies' or Gentlemen's Underwear.

AERTEX CELLULAR CLOTHING.

Undershirts	.. Rs.	2-12
Drawers	.. ,,	3-0
Day Shirts	.. ,,	4-0
Sleeping Suits	.. ,,	8-8

Less 10 % Cash Discount.

Send for Samples to the Local Agents.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

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(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun		Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)		London	
Hankow		Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin		Fengtien	Shanghai
Hong Kong		(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu		Nagasaki	Tientain
Kobe		Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)		New York	Tsingtau
		Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoe, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS.

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"WANTED," "TO LET" a... "FOR SALE" Advertisements to be charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

GRAND LANTERN LECTURE on SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING Cinema & Magic on THURSDAY, at LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION, Hornby Road. 666

MINING ENGINEER, at present practising in tin-mine in Cornwall, is open for an engagement in India or elsewhere, good in Essaying. Apply to Box No. 347 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 667

C. C. EDUCATION "N" Poona City long-standing School, teaches by correspondence Accountancy, Shorthand. Fees moderate, Easy instalments. Apply for particulars. 501

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 541

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 882

CHIRABAZAR TUITION CLASS prepares efficiently and most successfully students for BOOK-KEEPING and ACCOUNTANCY with GUARANTEED results and at moderate rates. POSTTAL tuition and tuitions at student's homes undertaken. Apply 130, CHANDANWADI, Bombay. 170

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 8484

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Class, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 612

WANTED.

WANTED—Patients suffering from skin diseases of any kind, venereal and nonvenereal. Cure guaranteed after diagnosis. Apply to Box No. 200 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED an ACCOUNTANT for the Daly College office. Should have a good knowledge of Hindi and English. Pay Rs. 40—50.
For further particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL, Daly College, Indore. 183

SENIOR HOUSE SURGEON. (female) WANTED for Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta. Rs. 150, quarters, and board Apply with testimonials to MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT. 180

WANTED on 1st June, for Hubli, a LADY DOCTOR, European qualifications preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Climate excellent, free quarters, quite new work and excellent prospects for a big practice. Apply at once with copies of testimonias., stating qualifications and pay required, to (till 14th instant) MRS. EMANUEL, Indian Women's Aid Society, Alibag, after 14th, to Dharwar. 182

WANTED—An EXPERIENCED CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for the Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Shahdara (near Lahore). Pay according to qualifications. Only those capable of giving full and proper production on mules and ring frames need apply to:—
MANAGING AGENTS,
Lahore Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.,
Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

WANTED FOR BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY.—ASSISTANT TRAFFIC INSPECTOR, Rs. 200—300.
STATION MASTERS, Rs. 200—300.
DEPUTY STATION MASTERS, Rs. 100—200.
Station Masters will have entire charge of large yards or stations.
CHIEF GOODS CLERKS, Rs. 100—150
Will have entire charge of Goods work at large stations.
Usual Railway rules but no passes. Previous Railway service and Provident Fund assets of men now in Railway employ will be transferred to this Railway.
Only men who have had a complete training in, and actually held or acted in the above posts need apply.
MANAGER.
632 Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED a STENOGRAPH & TYPIST. Apply personally to SINGER SEWING MACHINE Co. 655

WANTED—SMART TYPIST, knowing good English correspondence. Apply to Box No. 346 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 663

WANTED—Young LADIES and MEN as Assistants. Excellent prospects offered to suitable applicants. Apply in person.—EVANS, FRASER and Co. 183

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by an expert Cotton Selector of vast experience, first class references. Apply H. D. WARDEN, Vakil House, 1, Girgaum Back Road. 658

WANTED immediately an experienced BANDMASTER. Free quarters offered and pay Rs. 200—250 per month. Apply with testimonials BAND PRESIDENT, 123rd Outram's Rifles, Shillong, Assam. 185

WANTED—SALESMAN for piece-goods, hardware, chemicals and sundries. An all round man preferred. Apply stating terms and previous experience to Box No. 345 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 661

WANTED PARTNER with Rs. 50,000 to erect ginning factory in well-paying Cotton District. Mechanical Engineer with ginning experienced prefered. Apply H. D. WARDEN, Vakil House, 1, Girgaum Back Road. 658

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good outside board, 1st class cook 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 664

WANTED an INSPECTRESS for Municipal Girls' Schools, Bareilly, on Rs. 50 to 60. Applications with copies of certificates to be sent to THE CHAIRMAN, Municipal Board, Bareilly, by 15th May 1915. 176

WANTED as SECRETARY and TUTOR. Must be a Hindu Jain with experience preferred. Second language must be Hindi. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to RAIBAHADUR SETH TILOKCHAND KALYANMAL, Indore City. 178

WANTED JUDGMENT-WRITER proficient in Shorthand and Typewriting, fluent in English and conversant with legal terms.
One with practical experience preferred. Pay Rs. 60-10-100.
Apply to DISTRICT JUDGE, Rae Bareli. 181

WANTED by the 1st August, 1915, for the Dredger "Pentland" at Negapatam, 52 tons, 85 I. H. P., a duly qualified ENGINEER with 1st Class Board of Trade's Certificate. Pay Rs. 350 per mensem, inclusive terms.
For further particulars apply to THE PRESIDENCY PORT OFFICER, Madras. 181

WANTED on 1st June, for Hubli, a LADY DOCTOR, European qualifications preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Climate excellent, free quarters, quite new work and excellent prospects for a big practice. Apply at once with copies of testimonials, stating qualifications and pay required, to (till 14th instant) MRS. EMANUEL, Indian Women's Aid Society, Alibag, after 14th, to Dharwar. 182

WANTED—USHERS and DOOR-KEEPERS able to speak fluent English, Scene-shifters, Switch-board Electricians, and one who can see to the execution of orders on the stage, all with good experience. Hours of attendance from 5-30 p.m. till midnight every day in the week. Apply personally to Mr. FITZGERALD, 211, Hornby Road, between 4 and 5 p.m. 674

WANTED—A LECTURER in Mechanical Engineering for the Government Engineering School, Nagpur. Salary, Rs. 200-10-300 p.m. A degree in engineering is essential.
Applications, with copies of recent testimonials, should reach the undersigned before June 1st.
M. OWEN,
Principal, College of Science, Nagpur.
180

FOR SALE.

A DISPENSARY for sale.. Terms very moderate. Apply to Box No. 348, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 669

MEHTA & COMPANY, Auctioneers guarantee Best Results and Perfect Satisfaction. They will prove it by facts and figures. 336

FOR SALE.—A well equipped DISPENSARY, good prospects for a man knowing Eye or Ear work. Apply sharp to Dr. M. R. DALAL, Broach. 648

FOR SALE.—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Only eighteen months in use. Bargain at Rs. 300. Apply to Box No. 519, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 189

FOR SALE—20 Miles of RAILWAY TRACK 2'6" Gauge, complete with Iron Sleepers, and 2 Locomotives same gauge, 20 H.P. Six-wheel coupled, and 9 Bogie Trucks with Spring Axle Boxes and Brakes all complete.
Also 5 (five) Miles of LIGHT RAILWAY TRACK 2' gauge section 10. lbs. per yard, complete with Iron Sleepers, also 50 Tipping Wagons 2' gauge with roller bearings.
All offered owing to completion of contract. Full particulars and prices on application to Messrs. PALLONJEE EDULJEE & Son, Contractors, Khetwadi, Bombay. 514

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE a Lot of VACANT LAND, near Bhuleshwar. Apply to Box No. 349, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 671

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroa may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.' 662

FORD OWNERS—For fitting Markham Mastervibrators to your car: Apply THE ALFRED AUTOMOBILE CO., 36, Church Gate Street Bombay. Dealers in Ford Accessories, Ford Spares and Novelties for all makes of Cars. 672A

MARKHAM SPARK PLUGS for Ford and other American cars ½in., Rs. 18 per doz. Rs. 2 each by V.P.P. Apply the UNIVERSAL AUTOMOBILE CO., G. P. O. Box 373, Bombay. 672

2¾ DOUGLAS MOTOR BIKE, 2 speed gear, clutch, speedometer, etc., in splendid order, done 4,000 miles, Rs. 700 or best offer, for quick sale. LT.-COL. F. HARVEY, Yacht Club. 184

FOR SALE—MANGOES, best ALPHONSO, Rs. 3, Rs. 4/8, Rs. 6; PAYAREE Rs. 2, Rs. 3 Rs. 4/8 per dozen. All other fruits, vegetables, fish, ice, etc., at market rates. Order with cash or V.P.P.
DHOBLE & CO.
673A Crawford Market Bombay.

TO BE LET.

MATHERAN EBRAHIMKHAN HOTEL 5, rooms available Apply KHAN. 570

TO LET—House No. 8, Staunton Road, (furnished), opposite Polo Ground Apply on premises. 449

TO LET.—DEVLALI, CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road, large bungalow, well furnished, water laid. Apply JAMSHED & Co., Devlali. 123

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

MAHABALESHWAR—Well furnished bungalows, including Sandhurst Castle and St. James' Cottage, To Let. Apply to:—
ADARJEE BROS.
328 House Agents.

DEOLALI—To let—NADKARNI VILLA and NADKARNI LODGE well-furnished with extensive compound. Apply to EXECUTRIX of late Rao Bahadur G. N. NADKARNI, Jambulwadi Kalbadevi Bombay. 653

TO LET—Two blocks on HOPE HALL ESTATE, Mazagaon, near Railway Station, for Europeans and Eurasians. Rent Rs. 30 and 40. Apply RENT COLLECTOR, on premises or NAPPOO Nensi, Dana Bunder.. 665

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars, apply to Mr. PERRY, on premises. 190

TO LET—The upper flat of our well ventilated Bungalow at the junction of Nesbit Road, Mazagaon. It has a China flooring and other latest sanitary arrangements. Post Office, Tram and Rly. Station very near. For particulars apply to thh PROPRIETOR, BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. 647.

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar. "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.
For five passengers Rs. 75.
For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.
For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.
Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2892, South Petty Staff Lines,
Camp, Poona

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of The INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913.
AND
In the matter of The ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

The said ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited ... Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Judges' Order made herein on the 5th day of May 1915 confirming the reduction of capital of the abovenamed Company from Rupees 15,00,000 to Rupees 1,80,000 and the minute approved by the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913 was registered by the Register of Joint Stock Companies on the 7th day of May 1915.

Dated this 11th day of May 1915.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIWAN,
658 Attorneys for the Petitioner.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

FOR CRUSHED STONE and DUST. Large stock for immediate delivery F. C. R., Bombay. Apply to:—
S. D. KAPADIA,
659 89, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 1200 OF 1914.

DALLICHAND DHULLAJI and Co., a firm of Marwari Hindu Merchants of Bombay Shroffs and Commission agents carrying on business at Colaba without the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.
v.
MISTRY MANILAL NANJI, of Bombay Kadia Hindu Inhabitant building contractor and Mistry residing at Khoja Street without the Fort ..... Defendant

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 13th day of April, 1915, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of Plaintiffs all the right title and interest of the defendant in the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon without the Fort of Bombay formerly in the Sub-District of Bhuleshwar but now in the Sub-District of Mandvi situate at Khoja Street and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward C No. 7,286 Street Nos. 134-136 and bearing New Survey No. 4,733 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the house of Kala Jetha on or towards the South by the house of Kalidas Sunderji on or towards the East by the Khoja Street and on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 3rd day of June, 1915, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.

Dated this 3rd day of May, 1915.
K. F. MODI,
684 Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 3 p.m. on TUESDAY, May the 25th for the supply of the following goods. Delivery to be within 30 days of the date of written order to supply and to be into the undersigned's store at Poona.
1,500 Phaoras.
1,000 Pick axes (double ended)
1,400 Iron pans.
A sample of each article that will be supplied is to be deposited in the office of the undersigned along with the tender. Tender forms and further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.
E. M. DUGGAN, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Poona District,
Ex. Engr's Office, P.D.
Poona, 7th May, 1915. 642

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, GLASSWARE CROCKERYWARE, CHINAWARE AND SWEET-TONED PHONOGRAPHS, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 14th May, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the shop situate next to Messrs. Cursetjee Mancherji Bhesania and Co., (Silk Mercers) and near Sir J. J. School at Hornby Road, Fort, handsome and neatly made household furniture such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, lined with rich tapestry, handsome side and corner cabinets, single and double mirror door almiras, hanging clothes and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers marble top tables fancy teapoys, natstands, bentwood chairs, lady's writing tables, office tables, easy and rocking chairs, dressing tables, dining table and dining chairs, meat-safe, dumbwaiters, clothes baskets, iron single cots sewing machine rich glassware, crockeryware and Chinaware such as flower-pots, vases jars, Japanese work-boxes, watches and sweet-toned phonographs with record, etc.,
The above is on view.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th May 1915.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 16TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT SUNNYSIDE BUNGALOW ON SYRUS AVENUE CLUB ROAD, BYCULLA.

Messrs. BAILEY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place on SUNDAY, 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the rich and artistic teak and black wood furniture by well-known makers such as dining table and chairs, dumbwaiters, dinnerwaggons, mirror back sideboard, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined silk and tapestry, drawing room cabinets, corner cabinets, grand iron-framed cottage piano English palm stands with pots, jardineers, verandah seats, low and easy chairs, marble centre tables, writing tables, book cases, hat stands, carpets, phonograph and records, single and double glass and panel door almirahs, single and double bedsteads, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, bed room sofas, ornaments, glass, porcelain and plateware, etc., etc.
The property of a Englishman going abroad.
Catalogues will be published and goods will be on view 4 days before sale.
BAILEY & Co.,
Lipton Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort.
Bombay, 12th May, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, situate at Khoja Street near Null Bazar, out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of Mistry Teppa Roopa, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mistry Manilal Nanjee and Bai Dhunibai, widow of Mistry Nanjee Ludha, the Mortgagors, and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 13th day of May, 1911, and the further charge, dated the 19th day of March, 1913, made between the Mortgagors, of one part and the Mortgagee of the other, sell by Public Auction, on the following day and hours, the undermentioned properties:—

LOT NO. 1.

Sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of May, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 30 feet in breadth and 61 feet in length, making in all 203 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with messuages, tenement, dwelling house or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being, fronting on the east side of Khoja Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, formerly in the Registration Sub-district of Bhuleshwar, and now in the Sub-district of Mandvi, Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 378 and 1340, and New No. 7651, Old Survey No. 1329 and 1330, and New Survey No. 4691, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No., and Street No. 64, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the sweepers passage, on or towards the West by the said Khoja Street, on or towards the North by the house of Baboo Miya bin Shaik Ahmed Fakir, and on or towards the South by the house of Ilahibux bin Imambux, which said premises were formerly, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Manilal Nanjee and Bai Dhunibai, widow of Mistry Nanjee Ludha.

LOT NO. 2.

Sale on the SAME DAY, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 108 square yards or thereabouts, together with messuages, tenement, dwelling house or building, built in the chunam and stone wall and covered with tiles standing thereon, situate, lying and being, at Khoji Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2638 and New No. 9656, Old Survey No. 899, and New Survey No. 4320, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "C" Ward No. 7299, and Street Nos. 200, 202, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the said Khoja Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a gully, common to the premises described in lot No. 1, and property of Assai Bibi, and on or towards the South by a house formerly belonging to Shaik Ibrahim Zambeker, but now belonging to said Manilal Nanjee and Bai Dhunibai, widow, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Manilal Nanjee and Bai Dhunibai, widow of Nanjee Ludha,

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office, Old Secretariat Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th May, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF EDAM AND GOUDA CHEESE.

On SATURDAY 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Redgate and Co., Ltd., of London.

EX. S. S. "PERSIA."

J. R. and Co., 2982—15 cases each 12 Edam Cheese tins.
J. R. and Co, 2983—15 cases each 12 Edam Cheese in tins.
J. R. and Co., 2983—4 cases each 4 Gouda Cheeses in tins.
J. R. and Co., 3150—4cases each 4 Gouda Cheese in bladder.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF EXPENDED METAL.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on Saturday the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Trivedi & Co., and on account and risk of Essoofally Abdool Hoosein—

About 17 sheets expanded metal No. 2 3/8 in. plus 3/32 in gauge thinner than 18.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey arab horse, aged quiet in harness.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, May 12th, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
24-26 BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 13TH MAY, AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.), FINE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE OAK-WOOD, ENGLISH AND SELECTED WOOD, ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, the 13th day, of May, 1915, at 2-30, p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 5, New Marine Lines very valuable and handsome, artistic English and selected wood household furniture by well known English makers, Dewji Canji and others, comprising sliding dining table, morocco lined dining room chairs, handsome English sideboard, English dinner wagon and dumbwaiter teakwood meat safes, rich glass and porcelainware, rich upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, rich toned iron framed cottage piano, rich table ornaments, roll topped office table, iron bedsteads, mirror and panel door made to order almyrahs, clothes and hanging presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand table, reclining sofas, English chest of drawers, Remington typewriter No. 8, etc., etc.

The property of W. Whyte, Esqr., lately Manager of Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ltd., proceeded to Colombo and also the property of another gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MEADOW STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of May, 1915, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned valuable landed property:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage or tenement, standing thereon, situate at Meadow Street, within the Fort, in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Meadow Street, on the East side, thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 57 square yards, and one half of another square yard or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 4920, New Survey No. 2-9460, and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 1136, Street Nos. 70-72 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property now or late of Goolbai, widow of Jehangir Edulji, on or towards the South by the property in charge of the Armenian Church, on or towards the East by the said Meadow Street, and on or towards the West by the property now or late of Aga Zynal Abydin Shirazee. The annual quit and ground rent is Re. 1-10-11.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, at their Office, on Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th May, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 14th May, 1915, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 191, 191A, 187, 187A, 189, 189A; Case Nos. 288, 289, Husseinkhan Khalifa Street and Jinjekar Street.

Building Street Nos. 202-208, 3-9, 72, 79, 80, 83, 85, 93, Case Nos. 283, 282, 284, Memonwada Road and Bhajipala Street.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th May, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 5, 48B, Case Nos. 7, 37, Government Gate Road and Governor's Road.

Building Street Nos. 3252, 3244, 3264, 3314, 3667, 3692A, Case Nos. 1123, 1146, 1154, 1139, 1193, 1074, Sion Koliwada, Sion Road, and Sion Bhandarwada.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th May 1915.

MESSRS. D'LAL M. & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th May, at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL M. Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Elphinstone Circle Fort, near Kemp and Co., rich office and household furniture, Japanese ware, piece-goods, English make Benzolene lamps, etc., etc., including rich velvet and tapestry lined drawing room suites, marble top centre tables, writing and lady's tables, single and double glass door almyrahs, iron and wooden cots, hatstands, bookstands, wallpegs, reclining sofas, leather lined sofas, gownpress, dressing chest of drawers, fancy cabinets, phonographs, records, organ box, dirty clother basket, etc., etc.

By order of Mr. K. C. Marrott and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Nomanbhai Tayaballi of Abdul Rehman Street.

5 cases English make brass benzolene lamps each case containing 100 dozens.

By order of the concerned 15 pieces print.

D'LAL M. & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th May 1915.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTICE TO THE ARTISTES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

THE DEDICATION TO
ART, SCIENCE, MUSIC
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
VACANT DATES EARLY JUNE.

1. Artistes and companies will bear in mind tht following facts while applying for occupancy—
   Royal Opera House is reserved for Artistes of reputed ability who can substantiate their claims to such position.
2. During such times as it may not be occupied by artistes of the above class it shall be used as a place for very select Cinema Pictures for both an instructive and entertaining nature.
3. Royal Opera House proved a favourite resort for the elite of Bombay when opened in a semi-complete state, and it is therefore notified that only those able to entertain such a class will succeed here.
4. Performances by Matheson Lang, Bandmann Opera Co., Charles Howitt and A. Phillips Comedy Co., The Brothers Cherniavsky, Maud Allan, Roshanara, Pekin Mistries and many others including Amateur Companies have made several records of "House Full" and on many such nights the receipts exceeded £300.
5. Artistes will have the advantage of the use of a high class stock scenery (painted by Geo. Helmsley of London) and elaborate stage lighting and up-to-date Arc and Spot Light effects.
6. Artistes will have the convenience of 24 Dressing Rooms, each equipped with electric fan, lights and all requisites with an abundant supply of water. There are hot and cold shower baths on the premises, which is a rare convenience even in England.

All communications to be addressed to the Proprietor.

The Booking Agents Messrs. S. ROSE & Co
BOMBAY.

Artistes and Companies who had unvoidably to be refused, owing to Royal Opera House being under construction, will please renew their application for occupancy.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

ROSHANARA
The Famous English Dancer
SUPPORTED BY
Miss GLADYS GAYLORD
The Famous American Prima Dona and
HENRY de BRAY
Society Dancer and Entertainer.
Commencing Saturday, May 15th.
TWO SHOWS DAILY
(Including Sundays)
at 6-30 & 10 o'clock.
Booking at **S. ROSE & Co.**
Prices, Rs. 3, 2, 1, Annas 8 & 4.

OLYMPIA CINEMA
The Home of Quality Pictures.
'Phone SANDHURST ROAD. No. 1266
This Week's Unique attractions.
TWO-STAR FEATURES
An All-round Variety Programme
YOU WANT BEST FILMS WE SHOW THEM
A 3-Part Italian Drama with picturesque Italian Sceneries at the background, portraying a girl's checkmate in love and her consequent highly touching end
LIFE'S LITER DREGS
A Unique Film featuring that Enchanting Cinema Star, MLLE. BERTINI in the Leading Role of France.
Gaiety and Glitter. Love and Hatred.
RUNAWAY FREIGHT
A 2-Part American Drama picturing the most daring exploits of fearless Americans that will hold the spectators spell-bound throughout.
A Death-dealing JUMP from a running Train. A Thundering Scene.
Besides we have included COMICS that will please you.
Gazette, that will bring you the lates news from all quarters.
WHAT MORE YOU WANT NOW?
Prize Matinees, Saturday & Sunday 5-15
Shows at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Special Arrangement for Family Accommodation in 4 anna Seats.
PEOPLE'S POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
6-30 p.m. GAIETY THEATRE
10 p.m. EDWARDS THEATRE
To-night. To-night.
Last night of our present programme.
DON'T MISS THE
TANGO
BY THE
SISTERS CASTELLO
Mdlle. BARTELL
Lady Juggler.
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
The Comedy Boy.
To-morrow. To-morrow.
THE
PATRIOTIC PIERROTS
7 Talented Artistes 7
The most versatile combination of comedians, comediennes and vocalists.
NOTICE.
In placing before the public the patriotic Pierrots, the management have spared neither expense nor trouble to produce the finest show in Bombay and expect in return bumper houses nightly to encourage them to give high-class performances of this kind.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
Charni Road.
TWO GREAT FILMS THIS WEEK.
"LEND ME YOUR WIFE"
A film version of the great and amusing
FRENCH COMEDY
"Prete moi ta femme"
You simply must see it to realize how charming and amusing is this two-part comedy played by the leading actors of the Comedie Francaise.
Another of Nick Series
NICK CARTER IN THE WILD WEST
An Original Detective Drama
IN TWO PARTS
Not too long nor too short but just enough to send you home satisfied.
AND
PATHE'S GAZETTE
Containing all the latest and best news from all parts of the world.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12.
PRIZE MATINEES
Saturday and Sunday 5 to 6-30.
PRICES AS USUAL.

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
'Phone | LOHAR CHAWL PRINCESS STREET | 1882
TO-NIGHT
THE FAKIR'S RING.
The Second Series of the immensely popular GOLDEN BEETLE Subjects.
A vivid touch of Sensationalism in almost every scene.
Time and Prices as usual.

TO LET—Alfred Theatre, Calcutta, for a long period, and Empire Theatre, Bombay, on week days.
THE
Parsi Alfred Theatrical Co.
will perform at the
EMPIRE THEATRE, FORT,
To-night, Wednesday, at 9-30 p. m. (S.T.)
ASEER-I-HIRS
i. e. Sheridan's Pizarro
(In Oriental Garb).
Prices of admission Rs. 2, 1-8, 1-4, 1, As. 12 & 6
C. P. KHATOW,
(Telephone No. 286.) Proprietor.

THE SKATING RINK.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
The Rink will be kept open on the following days during the hot Season.
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Evening Sessions 6 to 8, with Band.
Sunday Morning Sessions as usual.

There's nothing much to a headache—if you are familiar with Stearns' Headache Cure. Convenient to carry, taken in a jiffy, headache gone in another. C 2

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.
A GARIBALDIAN FILM.
"CALLED BACK"
After Hugh Conway's Famous Novel.
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Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
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DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 11th May 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air has become drier than usual in the north Punjab. Day temperature is in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab; night temperature is also above the average at Ambala and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is above the average at most places.

Sind and Rajputana.—Cloud has increased and skies are to-day near overcast in lower Sind but remain clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind. Temperature is above the average except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies continue moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in West Central India. Maximum temperature is below the average at Bhuj and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur records 0.10" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity continues in excess. Temperature during the day is in slight defect in Berar and at Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are heavily clouded at Belgaum and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at most stations.

General Remarks.—A few dust or thunder storms with light rain are reported from the south Central Provinces and the south Malabar.

Isolated thundershowers are likely in the Central Provinces and also in Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 11th of May, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st, Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (10th)	86.5	76.4	67	..	10.82	—0.12
Jask	98.8	81.1	34	..	0.58	—3.49
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (10th)	104.6	89.6	18	—	4.43	0.73
PUNJAB—						
Multan	117.6	82.5	41	..	0.95	—0.81
Rawalpindi	104.9	70.8	33	..	11.64	1.09
Lahore	110.8	77.7	32	..	5.26	1.33
Hissar	112.0	79.2	38	..	3.92	..
Ambala	102.7	82.5	61	..	6.55	0.49
Delhi	105.3	80.3	60	..	12.10	8.78
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	109.1	85.1	50	..	8.17	6.21
Mainpuri	107.1	83.3	55	..	4.73	2.19
Jhansi	110.6	81.8	34	..	3.66	1.68
Cawnpore	104.0	81.9	60	..	3.52	1.28
Allahabad	103.6	83.5	58	..	5.06	2.73
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	122.9	82.8	77	..	1.17	—0.18
Karachi	89.0	81.2	85	..	2.43	0.82
Ajmer	107.0	83.2	56	..	3.70	2.10
Jaipore	111.0	78.0	38	..	3.86	2.10
Kotah	112.6	88.6	41	..	5.93	4.55
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.4	78.0	71	..	1.43	0.85
Dwarka	87.5	80.7	76	..	0.42	—0.27
Veraval	85.1	80.2	81	..	1.25	0.76
Rajkot	102.5	75.3	67	..	0.46	—0.09
Bhavnagar Para	107.2	78.8	90	..	0.21	—0.51
Surat	92.1	80.5	68	..	0.83	0.42
Ahmedabad	107.7	75.9	65	..	0.33	—0.12
Deesa	103.7	77.3	66	..	0.96	0.42
Neemuch	102.9	77.0	60	..	4.86	3.94
Indore	102.6	76.1	67	..	2.90	1.86
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	104.3	79.3	54	..	3.94	0.96
Saugor	103.4	76.3	60	0.09	3.81	1.13
Hoshangabad	104.1	79.6	57	..	5.74	3.76
Khandwa	102.5	80.3	63	..	3.18	1.83
Akola	103.2	80.5	55	..	5.83	3.62
Amraoti	103.8	82.3	50	..	2.54	0.93
Nagpur	107.2	78.7	49	0.10	6.21	3.01
Chanda	108.5	80.0	58	..	6.14	2.59
Raipur	106.7	83.1	42	..	4.20	1.18
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.3	82.2	75	..	1.23	0.58
Ratnagiri	90.5	81.9	70	..	0.83	—0.01
Mormugao	92.5	82.7	69	..	2.03	—0.14
Karwar	..	..	..	..	6.70	4.20
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	104.8	75.1	53	..	4.95	3.80
Ahmednagar	97.8	69.5	54	..	3.83	1.84
Poona	93.4	73.3	65	..	3.39	1.54
Sholapur	101.4	74.6	58	..	7.13	4.76
Bijapur	97.6	71.6	62	..	6.90	4.53
Belgaum	87.9	68.0	91	..	6.07	1.64
Ahmedabad	100.6	72.4	67	..	5.24	3.45
Nizamabad (Indur)	105.1	80.3	46	..	4.88	1.96
Hyderabad	99.8	79.7	62	..	5.57	2.15
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.5	79.9	71	..	4.20	—1.34
Calicut	92.6	79.7	77	..	16.89	4.09
Cochin	89.5	78.7	81	0.08	35.20	16.55
Colombo	90.3	82.4	86	..	39.16	—2.37
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	99.6	79.0	49	..	8.71	0 99
Bellary	97.6	77.2	54	..	7.09	3.23
Cuddapah	100.4	85.1	48	..	9.41	3.85
Madras	107.5	86.0	57	..	25.49	4.29
Bangalore	90.7	68.6	67	..	7.30	0.48
Coimbatore	96.4	73.1	71	..	8.69	0.37
Trichinopoly	100.8	80.6	57	..	10.69	—1.38
Negapatam	103.3	82.5	69	..	22.57	—8.12

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:
The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 11th May 1915 was 29.896 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's borometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer readin above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATIONS' COLABA.
Bombay, 10th May, 1915.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.702	inches.
Temperature of Air	86.9	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.9	,,
Dew Point	76.1	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.707	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	3.8	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	91.3	,,
Minimum do. do.	82.4	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW, WSW.	
Movement of Wind	139	Miles.

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs. 26

"J'ACCUSE."

GERMAN INDICTMENT OF WAR-MAKER

The French review "Le Correspondant" publishes an article dealing at considerable length with a book just published at Lausanne under the title "J'accuse," but written in the German language by a German. The author of the book, which is a scathing indictment of the German Government and parties responsible for the war, remains anonymous, for obvious reasons, in view of the gravity of the accusations he makes, but is a gentleman well known in Berlin literary, and judicial circles.

The first chapter deals with the Imperial Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, the "traitor to his country," who, as the author declares has assumed the shameful task of pretending in the face of the whole world that the war was a purely defensive war. In this the Chancellor is, of ccurse, acting on the orders of the Kaiser, the really responsible person. The author violently attacks the military party for the manner in which it has deliberately deceived and poisoned German public opinion, and proceeds to show the enormous commercial and industrial development which Germany had undergone, at the same time rejecting the often quoted opinion that Germany must have further colonies to increase her national wealth.

In a chapter entitled "The Genesis of the Crime," the author devotes several pages to the fine attitude of England which, for several years past, had been making every effort to ensure the maintainance of peace. He recalls how Mr. Lloyd George in 1908 declared that, in this twentieth century, the present vast expenditure on armaments by Christian States was illogical and unreasonable, and proposed to call a great International Conference. Mr. Asquith also had declared that England would gladly enter into any arrangement for the limitation of armaments. But the generous proposals and eloquent speeches of Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, and Sir Edward Grey were rendered sterile by the plainly shown ill-will of the German Government.

THE DEFENSIVE ENTENTE.

The book proceeds to deal, point by point, with the various efforts made by England to convince Germany of her pacific intentions, shows how both France and Russia carried on pacific work, and declares that the formation of the Triple Entente was a necessary defensive measure, adopted in consequence of the suspicion and distrust inspired by Germany's attitude. He then deals with the growth of the powerful party in Germany, which deliberately brought about the catastrophe. This party had its origin in a group of officials and officers, who diligently preached the necessity of war to the Junkers, and whose power grew with their propaganda, until the Kaiser had been turned from his former pacific ideas. The Moroccan conflict gave them valuable advantages, by stirring public opinion in Germany in a manner which the war party well knew how to exploit. The Kaiser, intoxicated with ambition, dreamed of conquests and of the foundation of an universal empire.

In the third part of his book, entitled "The Crime," the writer follows the subsequent fortunes of Germany and Austria. The latter, he says, is already defeated, while the former is on the eve of defeat. The German people is already suffering chastisement for the crime of those who hurled it into an adventure so terrible that we may seek vainly for its parrallel in history.

SUN, MOON AND TIDE AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in	Low Water. Month.	Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in
	May					May				
Tu.	11	m 10	10	26	7	11	m 3	29	17	0
		9	56a	25	10		3	55a	19	9
W.	12	m 8	11	26	3	12	m 5	8	16	11
		4	17a	27	2		10	53a	19	10
Th.	13	m 11	23	27	7	13	m 4	30	16	2
		10	56a	25	11		5	3a	19	6
Fr.	14	m 11	56	27	10	14	m 4	59	15	11
		11	25a	26	11		5	37a	19	6
Sat.	15	m 0	27	27	11	15	m 5	28	15	10
		11	55a	25	9		6	12a	19	6
Sun.	16	m 0	57a	27	11	16	m 5	57	15	10
							6	48a	19	8
Mo.	17	m 0	26	25	7	17	m 6	26	16	1
		1	28a	27	8		7	25a	20	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May.	Sunrise	Sunset.
,, 11 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 6m.	,, 7h. 4m
,, 12 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 9m.	,, 7h. 2m
,, 13 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 5m.	,, 7h. 5m
,, 14 (Friday)	,, 6h. 5m.	,, 7h. 5m
,, 15 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 5m.	,, 7h. 6m
,, 16 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 4m.	,, 7h. 6m
,, 17 (Monday)	,, 6h. 4m.	,, 7h. 6m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915 May 6th. 10h. 52.6m. a.m. New Moon 1915 May 14th 9h 1.0m. a.m., First quarter 1915 May 22nd, 10h. 20.0m. a.m Full Moon 1915 May 29th 3h. 2.9m. a.m.

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GERMAN SOLDIERS GO MAD.

TERRIBLE STRAIN OF MODERN WARFARE.

Mr. W. J. Purcell, "The Daily Chronicle's" special correspondent at Lausanne, writes:—

According to the "National Suisse," Professor Gaupp, a nerve specialist, of Tubingen, has been drawing attention in the "Munchener Medezin-Wochenschrift" to the alarming increase of cases of madness in the German army.

At the commencement of the war, he says, the state of the nerves of the troops was better than could have been hoped for, but even then numerous cases of over-excitements could be observed, manifesting themselves in the shape of insomnia and a tendency to abnormal intoxication.

Since then, however, "and especially since the French offensive of the middle of December," a very large number of gaps has been caused by nervous and mental affections, morbid excitement and nervous prostration. These breakdowns occur among the unwounded, the explosion of a bomb or the fall of a comrade being sufficient to produce them.

The ite symptoms of these affections such ralysis, convulsions, loss of speech deliriu and hallucinations, often disappear under careful hospital treatment, but in most cases reappear on the return of the men to the front. The suggestion even of a return to the front has often been sufficient to send the men mad.

POSITION OF GERMAN CREDIT.

The German Chancellor of the Exchequer recently made a speech in the Reichstag, in the course of which he affirmed that German finance was in a better and healthier condition than that of either Great Britain or France.

In a leading article discussing this statement the "Gazette de Lausanne" says that in view of the Minister's late position as president of the Deutsche Bank, Herr Helferich knows only too well the real financial position of his country.

In his comparison between the finances of Great Britain and Germany he makes no reference to the fact that the former has never refused to export gold. The London market is a free one as far as gold is concerned; the Berlin market never has been and not ony does Germany refuse to export gold (unless to purchase absolutely indispensable materials and provisions), but is loath to convert into gold its own bank-notes. It is for that reason, in addition to the fact that the balance of the Reichsbank does not reflect the real value of the German banknote, that certain neutral countries have recently refused to accept German banknotes.

The balance-sheet published by the Reichsbank tries to make out that for every 100 mark note in circulation there exists a gold cover of 46 marks, but it is well known that there is a large quantity of other paper-money in circulation in Germany which is not guaranteed by any gold reserve. Great Britam, on the other hand, has published statistics on all its note issues.

The "Gazette," going into actual issues, shows that for every £100 worth of British notes issued there is a gold cover of £120, whilst the 100 mark note is only covered to the extent of 46 marks in gold (without taking into reckoning the other kinds of paper money which are legal tender, but respecting which no statistics are available and to meet which there is no gold reserve.)

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WITH THE FLYING CORPS.

AN AIRMAN'S EXPERIENCES AT THE FRONT.

"The Times" publishes the following extracts from the letters of a member of the Royal Flying Corps now at the front:

I have been doing a good deal of flying. On the first day of the attack I was up doing a reconnaissance, but saw very little of the battle, as most of the time I was flying in a driving snowstorm and couldn't see the ground. After a bit my petrol pipe broke and my engine stopped, necessitating a forced landing.

The morning of the second day of the attack I went by motor to one of the siege batteries to arrange with the C.O. about co-operating with us. The roads were crammed with troops marching up to the trenches, chiefly Indians, and batches of German prisoners being led back under guard, and long lines of horse ambulances filled with wounded, many of them very cheery despite their wounds, the happy possessors of German helmets and other trophies. The six-inch siege battery I went to was in a regular nest of batteries, all keeping up a continuous bombardment of the Germans, by whom they were also being bombarded. The din was terrific from the constant unpleasantly loud explosions, with the sound of big shells whining and whistling trough the air on their journey, and also the crash of German shells as they exploded. There would be lulls of a few seconds, during which one could hear the rattle of rifle fire and machine-guns from the trenches. I got back in time for lunch and then did a reconnaissance with my observer over the battle.

AMONG THE SHELLS.

I was flying a rotten old machine, with an engine that runs very badly and was missing from the time I left the ground. Under ordinary circumstances I should have landed again immediately, but it was an important reconnaissance, so I had to do it. The highest I could get the machine to was 4,700ft., and then as I flew towards the lines I could see our other machines up getting a hot time from "Archie." They were flying between 7,000ft. and 8,000ft., and as soon as I was in range the Germans opened on my machine, and then during the whole of the reconnaissance, which consisted of circling about a small area, they didn't give me a moment's peace and I had shells bursting round my machine the whole time, simultaneously flashes of flame and loud bangs, sometimes on one side and then on the other, below the machine, above it, behind, and in front, and some of them bumped the machine about unpleasantly. It was thoroughly uncomfortable. I twisted the machine about this way and that, made it side-slip outwards, and did everything I could to spoil their aim, but they kept me guessing the whole time. One shell exploded just in front, and I saw some bits of things flying off the engine and thought the propeller was gone.

I was very glad when the reconnaissance was over. On landing I found that the machine had been hit by rifle fire as well as by shrapnel. I was up for over an hour trying to get in a reconnaissance, but there was mist from 400ft. up and from 3,000ft. thick clouds in which I was awfully knocked about by bumps. After flying some time at a bit under 5,000ft. I thought I was behind our lines and shut off the engine and glided down to 3,000ft., and when I could see the ground found I was well behind the German lines. They must laughed when they saw the machine unsuspectingly appearing out of the clouds and they greeted me with a tremendous fusillade of rifle fire and some "Archies," that didn't, however, come very near. I got into the clouds again as soon as I could, but had a warm time in doing it. They only succeeded in hitting the machine once or twice.

COLD TRAVELLING.

. . . I have just got down from just under two hours in the air, during which observer was photographig German positions. As regards your question of the height at which practical observation can be done, given a clear day after the height of about 6,000ft. is reached there is very little diffrence between that and 12,000ft., and after the first 6,000ft. it would take a very practised observer to tell if he were that height or double that height. One can see everything perfectly clearly. The other day one of the observers took a lot of photos at 11,500ft. thinking he was about 6,000ft., and they came out very clearly.

I have not yet been higher than 8,900ft., as at present the engine of the machine that I am flying is not running well, but at that height one can see transport and troops perfectly clearly without field-glasses.

I have been doing a lot of flying since my return. I did two long reconnaissances. There was a bitter cold gale from north-east, accompanied by a hard frost, and when I got back after the early morning—I left the ground soon after 6 a.m.—my feet and hands hurt me most awfully while they were thawing out. Another pilot who also did an early reconnaissance and landed a few minutes before me when he got out of his machine was so cold that he was unable to stand up and just fell down.

It has been terribly bumpy the last few days both going up and coming down the first 4,000ft. To-day, after getting above the bumps, it was perfectly delightful, strong north-easterly wind and cold but lovely, sunny day and cloudless sky. I got my height towards the coast and got a good view not only of the cliffs of Dover but also of the English Coast to the north and to the west as well.

CRUDE OIL FOUND NEAR CALGARY.

A flow of crude oil has been 'struck" at a depth of 2774ft. by the Alberta Petroleum Company in their No. 2 well, which is within half a mile of the Dingman No. 2 well. The drill had penetrated the Dakota sands, and 50 hours later the oil had risen to a height of 900ft., and was still flowing. There is no gas pressure, and the oil is of a crude green quality similar to that found in the Moose Mountain well.

MUSCLE SCHOOL FOR SOLDIERS.

PHYSICAL RE-EDUCATION AFTER WOUNDS.

One hundred and twenty French soldiers, cured of their wounds but still suffering from the disabilities which so often follow in the train of injuries received on the battlefield, are being treated at the present time at the Institute for Physical Re-education which has been established by Dr. Lachaud, deputy for the Correze and President of the Commission d'Hygiene of the Chamber of Deputies, at 32, Rue Taitbout, Paris. This new institute has just been officially inaugurated by Inspector-General Troussaint, Director of the Service de Sante at the Ministry of War, and it is particularly worthy of notice, since it is destined to play an important role in saving good human material which might otherwise be wasted, says the "Standard."

Dr. Lachaud's institute occupies one of the floors of the Credit Mobilier Francais, and will accommodate three hundred patients. The premises were placed at the disposal of the Government by the Galeries Lafayette—a generous gift, considering that the rental is over £3,000 a year. The numerous physical exercisers installed there are the invention of the director, and, though costing comparatively little, are intended to serve the same purpose as the complicated and expensive Zander machines, which are being employed, also with great benefit, in Paris and at the Schneider, Works at Creusot.

Many injured soldiers, though cured of their wounds, are left with arms, legs and backs so stiffened that manual work would be impossible but for the re-education of their muscles. But for the application of the principles on which Zander worked, they would be unable to follow their former calling, and thus be a burden, not only to themselves, but also on the tax-payer.

BICYCLES IN THE AIR.

"How are these hundreds of thousands of men," said Dr. Lachaud to himself, "to be saved?" Evidently by taking them in hand immediately they have left the hospitals and putting them through a graduated course of physical exercise, etc., until their muscles and tendons are once more invigorated and supple. So he lost no time in setting to work to invent apparatus, at once simple and inexpensive, to get his excellent idea sanctioned by the Government, and to establish an institute which is to serve as a model for hundreds of others all over France.

A weight—which can be varied, a pulley attached to the ceiling, and a cord with a handle arrangement or stirrup—such are the simple materials out of which many of Dr. Lachaud's very effective apparatus are constructed. These are most useful in reducing stiffness in arms, shoulders and legs. A few days' treatment is generally sufficient to cure the most obstinate case. He is also the inventor of an apparatus for restoring suppleness to the fingers, and of another for strengthening and straightening the back. He likewise employs a large number of bicycles, raised from the ground, so that the wheels move in space, as well as the treadle portion of numerous sewing-machines for rectifying defects in legs, ankles and feet. All patients on entering the institute receive a preliminary bath, and in some of the worst cases electric treatment, which is found of the greatest utility, is applied under the superintendence of a medical staff.

As has already been mentioned, this institute is to serve as a model for others. Batches of French doctors—forty at a time—are coming to study its organisation, and, after a sojourn of ten days, will return to their respective Departments to establish similar institutions. In this way every district in France will shortly have its institute for the physical re-education of its shattered heroes.

The results achieved by Dr. Lachaud have naturally attracted considerable interest in medical and military circles. Rarely does a day pass without a visit to the institute from doctors or officers. A cordial invitation is extended to all English and American medical men who are interested in this important work of physical and social regeneration.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN JAPAN.

INTERESTING JUDGMENT.

Tokio has just had its first breach of promise case. In reality, it was a breach of marriage, but it still marks a step forward in the matter of woman's rights, says the "Central News" correspondent at Tokio. In the existing law no marriage is recognised as having any legal authority unless it is registered. Registration is not compulsory, and is not even usual.

A new precedent, however, was established early in March when the court of Cassation in Tokio, the highest tribunal, granted £2,000 damages to Miss Hede Nozawa for having been unceremoniously divorced by her husband, Mr. Sozaburo Yanaka. The pair had been married, without registration, in 1911, and the very next month defendant divorced his wife because of a quarrel he had with the go-betweens who arranged the marriage. The ground of the quarrel was not stated.

The husband, after dismissing his wife, doubtless expected to hear nothing more about it, but the lady promptly brought an action. She was defeated in two lower courts, but she perservered and finally the highest court in the Empire awarded her as damages the sum stated, thereby recognising for the first time the right of the woman to equality, or something approximating to equality, in the relationship of the sexes.

When your throat is dry and husky, a Zymole Trokey will relieve that disagreeable feeling. Zymole Trokeys give the mouth a cleansed and refreshed sensation.
180—1

KING ALBERT INTERVIEWED

HIS CONFIDENCE IN THE ALLIES.

Charged with a special mission to the King of the Belgians by the President of the Republic, Pierre Loti, the famous novelist, retired naval officer, member of the French Academy, recently visited the Belgian General Army Headquarters. His impressions are the subject of a vivid article in the "Illustration," of which the following are some extracts.

After describing his journey in the rain, over the sodden and broken-up roads of Flanders, M. Pierre Loti says: We arrive at last, and in a moment I shall see him, this King *sans reproche comme sans peur.* But for the troops, and all these military automobiles, one would never believe this out-of-the-way village to be the Grand Headquarters. We have to leave our auto, for the road which leads to the Royal residence is now nothing but a track. Among the worn automobiles standing here, all bespattered with the mud of the countryside, is one, handsome, but bearing no arms, just two letters chalked on the black door: S. M. (Sa Majesté)—and it is His.

A charming corner of old Flanders, an ancient abbey, surrounded by trees and tombs. In the rain, along the pathway which skirts the little church cemetery, an aide-de-camp comes towards me, amiable and simple, just as his Sovereign, no doubt, cannot fail to be.

No guards at the entrance to the building; no ceremonial. A modest corridor, where I have just time to fling my overcoat, and then, through an open doorway emerges the King, tall, slender, face regular, looking astonishingly young, his frank eyes, soft and noble, his hand outstretched in cordial welcome.

SMILING KING.

Other Kings and Emperors, in the course of my life, have deigned to receive me, but, despite the pomp and splendid palaces, I have never felt such respect for sovereign majesty as on the threshold of this cottage—majesty so infinitely ennobled here by misfortune and sacrifice. And when I express this sentiment to King Albert he replies, smilingly: "Oh! my palace——" and finishes his phrase with a careless wave of the hand, pointing to the humble surroundings.

Modest, indeed, is the room I have just entered, but by the absence of all vulgarity possessing distinction nevertheless. A packed bookcase fills one entire wall; opposite is an open piano, with an album of music on the stand; in the middle of the room a large table covered with maps, military plans, and the window, open despite the cold, looks out on an old garden, leafless, melancholy, and seeming to weep with the winter rain.

After acquitting myself of the facile mission with which the President of the Republic had charged me, the King is kind enough to detain me for a long conversation.

What strikes one first about King Albert is such sincere and exquisite modesty with such heroism; that unconsciousness almost of having been admirable. The veneration he has inspired among the French, his popularity, he considers he merits less than the humblest of his soldiers killed for our common defence.

IN PEASANTS' HOMES.

When I tell him that I have seen in peasants' homes in the remotest corners of the country the portraits of the King and Queen of the Belgians hung in the place of honour, with little black, yellow and red flags pinned around them, he looks as though he can hardly believe it, and his smile seems to say: "Yet it was so natural to do what I did; could a King worthy of the name act in any other way?"

Now we talk of the Dardanelles. He questions me on the perils of those waters, which I know so well, and which are still so dear to me. Suddenly a biting draught whistles through the window still open on the melancholy garden, and with kindly solicitude the King rises, as an ordinary officer would do, and closes the window near which I am seated.

And when we talk of war, of rifles, of artillery. His Majesty is well-informed and knows everything on these subjects, like a general expert in the metier.

He doubts not of victory, and his own loyalty gives him complete confidence in the loyalty of the Allies, who will restore his Belgium to life. But he wants his own soldiers to co-operate, with all their remaining strength, in the deliverance and to be right to the end at the post of danger and honour.

MONEY & HOW YOU CAN GET IT

IF you wish to possess a Powerful Brain and thereby invent Money-making Schemes,

IF you wish to increase and preserve your Youthful Appearance and Beauty even after seventy,

IF you wish to have excellent Health and vigorous nerves and to acquire Personal Magnetism, Ambition and Fearlessness,

IF you wish to win over people in your daily business and make success doubly sure,

USE ALWAYS

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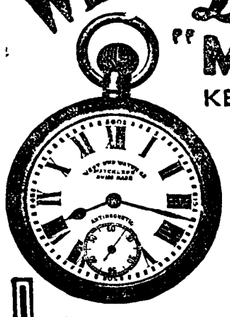

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BOMBAY — CALCUTTA

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Huxley's "Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

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Buchanan's Scotch Whiskies are two standard brands to be found in every quarter of the globe: guaranteed always the highest quality.

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That's the all important question to every one. Is your hair getting thin? Is it getting grey? Is it getting harsh, coarse and harsh to comb or dress? Does dandruff trouble you? All these troubles will be at an end by using a bottle of

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It is composed of excellent medical drugs, is delightful to use and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off, to restore its natural colour, nothing equals **KAMINIA OIL.**

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LAMINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
33, Church Gate Street,
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COMMERCIAL.

THE TRUE COTTON SENTINEL.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 11th.

The Chino-Japanese trouble, which had assumed such a threatening aspect, having been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, the industrial atmosphere so far as India and the Far East is concerned, has been definitely cleared for some time to come. For, it may be taken for granted, that while she was about it, Japan may be relied upon to have arranged matters so as to avoid the possibility of having to take two bites at the China orange. We may therefore now count upon the price of cotton quickly regaining its former level, local rates having already risen about Rs. 20 per candy within the past few days. For some reason or other the trade is inclined to take an exaggerated view with regard to the possibility of a diplomatic rupture between America and Germany over the Lusitania holocaust and the Gulflight incident, and the sense of the markets affects to be seriously concerned regarding the issue. It is hardly probable the present United States Government will come to an open rupture at all with Germany. And if public sentiment did happen to prove dangerously demonstrative over the Lusitania affair, requiring a more dignified *amende honorable* than the impertinent back-kick apology from Berlin by wireless, the versatile Count may be confidently relied upon to administer the treacle with his tongue in his cheek, just as thick as the presidential sentinel may require it to be laid on. Apart from the mere moral effect, it is difficult to appreciate what earthly difference it can make to the American cotton market whether the two countries are at war or not. Jellicoe is looking after the cotton market, and it is a poor compliment to Uncle Sam's navy to suppose that its intervention might be the means of muddling up a situation in which traders have hitherto had the utmost confidence. It is therefore surprising to note the importance which the cotton markets attach to this latest phase of Teutonic clowning to create a diversion, which Mr. Asquith in the Commons estimated at its proper worth, by ignoring any further references to Neutrals unless they were prepared to do something more than indulge in empty claptrap. The Premier didn't exactly express himself in this way, but that is what he meant by being "prepared to take some action." If New York tumbles down 100 points with a bang! during the course of the highly dramatic peace-patching interlude which is about to be enacted in the United States, the nervy division of our local market should take heart and do a little purchasing if a seller can be found, instead of quaking in their slippers over an incident that can only be regarded as a triviality compared with what sentinel Jellicoe has been doing on behalf of the nation for the past nine months.

HOW TO MAKE CHEAP CIGARETTES.

When the "Beharee" and a few other Indian papers are lashing themselves into a righteous fury anent the deplorable apathy on the part of the capitalist in India, at failing to take advantage of the situation created by the war, for the revival and development of indigenous industries, they have apparently overlooked Mr. M. C. Narasimhacharya's commendable and interesting investigations in this direction. Mr. M. C. Narasimhacharya, who hails from Baker Street, Madras, has published an instructive industrial brochure entitled "The War and Its Opportunity," by which he claims to teach the neophyite "how to double and treble capital in a few months" by "practical ways for profitable easy business."

In reproducing a few of the paragraphs from the Madras brochure, we implore our readers to concentrate their attention on the criminal waste in rotten cabbages, which is a regrettable and reprehensible lapse in present day Indian economics. We are told this rotten cabbage wastage is largely purchased by a firm and made into cigarettes, by soaking it in a decoction of good tobacco, and the rotten cabbage waste, which comprises 50 to 75 per cent. of the cigarette, cannot be easily detected. And to think that India has been slumbering all these years allowing a single firm to enjoy the fruits of a sensational monopoly of this description! We wonder what the name of the enterprising firm is, and the brand of the rotten cabbage leaf cigarettes?

India is such a large country that any one of these articles from the smallest to the biggest is consumed on an enormous scale. Leaving apart quite aloof, those articles involving hard, complicated process of manufacture, needing large amount of capital, there are many simple things that can be beautifully made very easily and on sufficiently large scale with a trifling capital by any one with a little grit and willingness to pay some attention and do something good for his own advantage and the advantage of others. If you investigate any one of such of the simplest article its sale may amount to many thousands in a single place like Madras or so. One or few of such articles can be made in one's own house if need be, with but a little money and do considerable business that way unless he desires to make them on a large scale all at once. Even supposing there is no war nor scarcity if one can make such an article by some simple method, much cheaper in price being at the same time good in quality he has actually monopolised the market. Such a man literally has the whole market at his grasp.

It may be mentioned here that many of the products required for making such articles are available in India and we can easily prepare many of them accordingly. Another fact is that many waste materials can be abundantly had in India which are not utilised as in other countries. There is a big field in this respect. Again the possibilities are greater if one can utilise any of the waste material in preparing any such article. Just for an example enormous quantities of cabbages get rotten becoming a wastage in a certain place where its growth and use is large. This wastage is largely purchased by a firm (the owners being too glad to part) and is thoroughly dried. Then it is soaked in a decoction of good tobacco, the dried cabbage chips getting the smell of tobacco. Then it is cut and made into cigarettes combined with a small quantity of real tobacco. Many of the so called good cigarettes contain from 50 to 75 per cent. of a waste like this and it cannot be easily detected.

Every big sugar cane grower in a certain country is said to have a paper manufactury in order to utilise the sugar-cane waste after extracting the juice which forms one of the best materials for paper. But this kind of thing is sometimes carried to such an extreme degree resulting in horrible adulteration. But the point to be derived is that many of the valuable waste materials can be made real good use of in making various articles, thus making them immensely cheaper and at the same time good in quality.

A new department devoted to indigous industries has been recently added to our association "The Business Building Agency of India" with the object of developing such industries as far as possible. We have been conducting regular experiments in this line with the aid of specialists and have perfected some good, cheap and simple processes for making some of these articles with good advantage.

Among such articles may be mentioned:—Superior type-writer ribbons; substitute for German-Silver, for spoons, forks etc., varnishes; printing inks; polishes; medicinal tinctures, extracts, oils and so forth; carbon and tracing papers; various kinds of writing and copying inks; some artificial and imitation goods; imitation gold for fancy articles etc.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, May 10th.

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		..	7,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			1,000
" Sales of East Indian		..	—
" Imports		..	10,000
Mid. Americans		..	5.26d.
Egyptian F. G. F.		..	7.70d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	July	..	9.46
" "	Oct.	..	9.83
New York Official noon call	July	..	9.40
" "	Oct.	..	9.77
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	..	9.18
" "	Oct.	..	9.50

SALES AND IMPORTS.

Liverpool, May 10th.

Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	10,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.05	5.10
June-July	5.11	5.16
July-Aug.	5.18	5.23
Aug-Sept.	5.25	5.31
Oct.-Nov.	5.38	5.44
Jan.-Feb.	5.50	5.56
March-April.	5.56	5.62
May-June	5.62	5.68

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 10th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.05	5.16
June-July	5.11	5.21
July-Aug.	5.18	5.27
Aug.-Sept.	5.25	5.35
Oct.-Nov.	5.38	5.49
Jan.-Feb.	5.50	5.61
Mar.-April	5.65	5.67
May-June.	5.62	5.73

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, May 10th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.90
F. G. " "	4.05
Fine " "	4.20
Good Oomra "	4.30
F. G. " "	4.45
Fine " "	4.60
Good M. G. Oomra	4.30
Fine " "	4.60
Good Broach	4.75
F. G. "	4.90
Fine "	5.05

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 10th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	16,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	3,000
Futures at New York July	9.36
Previous closing price	9.46
Futures at New York Oct.	9.70
Previous closing price	9.85
Spot Cotton at New York	9.70
Previous price	9.85
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.00
Previous price	9.00
Futures at New Orleans July ..	9.10
Previous price	9.22
Futures at New Orleans Oct. ..	9.44
Previous price	9.53
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7½
Demand Bills	4.79.65
Silver Commercial Bars	50

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 10th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—India & China buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2⅞%
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3⅜%
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅛%
" " " " 6 " ..	4⅛%
Interest day to day loans	1½%
" 7 day market loans	2 %
Amount paid into the Bank of England about	£8,000,000

The sum of £125,000 has been released.

THE MAILS.

London, April 10th.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 10th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs C.I.F. June-July sellers	64/9
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July sellers	64/3
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July easier	64

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—	63/9
Barletta Russo—Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Nominal

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship	49½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June	55/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship	51½
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Sellers	57

LINSEED.

Linseed—Argentine (La Plata), June-July sellers	54/3
Linseed Calcutta May-June Paid	56

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull—Value.	£7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£79½
Copper Braziers	£98
Yellow Metal	10½
English Best Selected Copper	87½
Hard Spelter	50
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£16 to 16½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Ganal Nominally	30

SUGAR.

London, May 9th.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay. Duty Paid, according to quality	22/3 to 23/3

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 10th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta—	
June	18/3
July	17/10½
August-Septembes	17/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.—	
June	18/4½
July	18
August-September	17/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta—	
June	20/3
July	19/9
August-September	19/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.—	
June	20/4½
July	19/10½
August-Septembes	19/7½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May June	2/6 ¼
Ceylon Rubber	2/3 ¾

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 11.

To-day the market opened quiet Rs. 1/2 below yesterdays highest point.

At mid-day a rumour was prevalent in the bazaar that New York Futures closed 40 to 50 points down.

The market as a result of this opened at Rs. 242 for new Good Broach.

A moderate business was done in Broach at these low rates and eventually when the news of the "close" came in Good Broach was quoted at 247.

It is very difficult to estimate the amount of business done owing to the number of rumours that have been in circulation during the day.

We quote for May:—
Fine M. G. Broach 217.
Fine M. G. Bengal 160.
Fine M. G. K/Akola 189.
Fine K/Akola, July, 192.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

F. G. Bengal 182.
Good Broach 247½.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	247.8	Apr. 25'16
M. G. " ..	218/9	..	..	May 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	..	187/8	..	Jan 25'16
H G Rajputana terms) (Ry ..	..	..	..	..
M G Sind Punjab (Ry terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M G Khandesh ..	175/6	162	..	May 1915
M G Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
H G Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H G Bijapur ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	203	..	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpore ..	201	..	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal ..	198	..	..	Do.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam ..	195	..	..	Do.
M. G. Oomrawatee description ..	192	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm. Fair staple ..	190	..	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	218	Do.
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	199	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	205	May 25'16
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	223	Do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	222	Do.
M. G. Bengals ..	160	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm. ..	195/6	..	..	July 1915
Do.	217/8	..	..	Jan. 1916

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m., on 10th May, 1915:—

Cotton ..	15,191 Bales.
Wheat ..	44,340 cwts.
Linseed ..	9,468 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ..	2,106 "
Ginjellyseed ..	222 "
Poppyseed ..	791 "
Groundnuts ..	405 "
Castorseed ..	1,147 "
Rice ..	53,358 "
Myrabollams ..	3,468 "
Cottonseed ..	1,604 "
Mowraseed ..	367 "
Gram ..	22,127 "
Joowar ..	1,460 "
Barley ..	1,159 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent May .....Rs. 6-11, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi .....Rs. 6-6-3, R. D. per candy.
Red Hard 50 per cent. .....Rs. 39, B. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. .....Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.

Linseed.
Ready .....Rs. 7-2, B. T. per cwt.
Forward .....Rs. 7-8, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore .....Rs. 6, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Etawah .....Rs. 6-3, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Katni .....Rs. 6-6, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat .....Rs. 6-14, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.
Ready .....Rs. 6-7, B. T. per cwt.

Groundnuts.
Bold .....Rs. 27-8, B. T. per candy.
Madras .....Rs. 29, B. T. per cwt.

Mowrassed .....Rs. 3-14, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.
Ready .....Rs. 27, B. T. per candy.
Forwarded .....Rs. 5-9-6 R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed .....Rs. 2-11, B. T. per cwt.

It goes down easily. Not pills. They stick in your throat. Kasagra, the liquid laxative and constipation cure, tastes so good that you want more. But a small dose does the work. D 2

Teelseed
Bold White 85 per cent. .....Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat .....Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready .....1s. 3 29-32d.
D. D. Mail .....1s. 3 15-16d.
T. T. Forward .....1s. 3 15-16d. June.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready. 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. Do. Forward .....1s. 4 3-16d. June.
Do. 4 Months Ready .....1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs. 3 m-s. do. .... 173 Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 133¾
Do. Shanghai 170½
60 d-ss. Yokohama ..... 149¼ to 149½.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-10-0
Australian do.	24-5-0
Bombay do.	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-11-0
English Dragons	15-1-9
Silver ex-duty Ready	61-3-0

TREASURY CASH BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

April, 1913	Rs. 25,92,29,000
April, 1914	Rs. 21,47,05,000
April, 1915	Rs. 19,61,72,000

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 11.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened firm to-day but the fluctuations in rates was limited. Tata Iron and Steel shares presented a healthy tone owing to better inquiry.

In Mill shares for June delivery Davids closed at Rs. 540, Fazulbhai after touching Rs. 420 stood at the close at Rs. 416½.

Standards advanced to Rs. 975 in the morning but later on declined to Rs. 965.

Madhavji were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,135 to Rs. 1,145.

Centrals stood almost steady at Rs. 1,900 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,450 X. D.

Indian Dying and Bleaching shares moved up to Rs. 115 X. D. Indore Malwas improved to Rs. 195.

Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 675, Currimbhai at Rs. 172½ and Crescent at Rs. 88¾.

Finlays declined to Rs. 273¾.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares stood stationary at Rs. 219.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 917½ and Rs. 920.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1,100.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares improved to Rs. 1014. Deferred opened at Rs. 194 but gradually advanced to Rs. 198. Preference changed hands at Rs. 159.

Badhams were in demand at Rs. 88.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was reported in the vicinity of Rs. 93¾.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98 7/8.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 11.

There was no special feature of interest in the Share Market. Jute mill scrip rules steady with some enquiry for Clive and Empire. But the prices as a rule were unchanged and business transacted did not run into big lines. Coal shares changed hands a little more freely and tea shares were fully firm.

The following sales took place:—

Coal.—Bengal Bhatdee 13; Bhalgora 22/14, 23; Bhulanbararee 19/6, 19/10; Bokaro and Ramghur 13/6; 13/10; Gopalichuck 7/12, 8; Jumoni 4/6; Kasoonda 17/12; Lakurka 21/8; Raneegunge 23/4; Sindra 12/8; Teetulmuri 10/4, 10/8.

Jute.—Alliance (ord.) 146/8, 147; Auckland (prefs.) 106, 107; Belvedere (ord.) 126/8, 127, 128; Clive (ord.) 62, 62/8; Delta (ord.) 173, 174; Empire (ord.) 12/6, 12/10; Fort Gloster (ord.) 196; Fort William (ord.) 59/8, 60/8; Hooghly (ord.) 16, 16/4; Hoogly (prefs.) 11/12, 12; Kamarhatty (ord.) 154; Standard (ord.) 190, 191.

Tea.—East India, 100.

Miscellaneous.—Anglo Oriental Steam 5½ per cent. debentures 108/8; Bengal Paper (prefs.) 45; Bowreah Cotton (ord.) 130, 131; Bengal Paper 6 per cent. debentures 100; Calcutta Ice 12/4, 12/8; Englishman 6½ debentures 100; Howrah Jute 5½ per cent. debentures 102; Howrah Jute 5 per cent. debentures 100/8; Jessore Jennidah Railway 8/4; Reliance Jute debentures 104.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted Rs. 93/6.

ARRESTS AT PABNA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 10.

Two houses were searched at Pabna by the police on Sunday and three sons of an ex-agent of the late Rai Banamali Roy Bahadur were arrested.

KRUPP'S ACTIVITY.

FORTY-SIX THOUSAND MEN WORKING NIGHT AND DAY.

The "New York World" publishes a cable from one of its correspondents in Germany describing a visit paid to the Krupp armament plant at Essen. He states that Essen is a veritable beehive, work going on night and day without cessation. Forty-six thousand men are working, divided into day and night shifts, and since the war started their wages have been increased.

The correspondent describes the Krupp plant as colossal, and the output of guns and munitions immense. There has been no slackening of any sort since the opening of war, but constant increase, the whole city being delivered over to the supplying of German forces in the field.

Anti-aircraft guns are mounted in many places throughout Essen, and especially in the Krupp works. The closest watch is kept over strangers arriving in the city, and nothing is left undone to protect the factories.

The Essen authorities deny that Allied aviators have ever made an attack upon the place, and state the report in the English newspapers some time ago describing such an attack is pure invention.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	285
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	8%	56½
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,610
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,750
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	55
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,430
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do.	Nil.	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25 ..	50	..	Nil.	18
Central Co-op Bk., Rs. 25 ..	50	..	6%	27
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	100	June.	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 ..	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk. ..	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk. {O 50 / P 50	100	Jan.-July.	Nil.	6
	100	do.	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ld. £4	£10	March.	5%	50xd
Mercantile Bank .. £ {12½ A .. / 12½ B ..	25	..	8%	£22
	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk.Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	36
National Bank. of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	£1

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	Nil.	755
Bhimani CottonMill ..	100	..	Nil.	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg. ..	500	Nil.	..	115
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company ..	250	..	20	630xd
Bombay United ..	250	..	10	390
Century ..	100	May-Nov.	7	195
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	45	1,900
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	480
China ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	437½
Colaba Land & Mill ..	700	..	50	1,345
Connaught ..	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Coorla ..	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	540
Crescent ..	100	April.	5	97½
Carrimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	do.	175
David ..	250	do.	25	540
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	170
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	do.	395
Empress ..	500	..	Nil.	115
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	417½
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	40	1,200
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	275
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	25	450
Globe ..	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	30	450
Howard & Bullough. ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	282½
Hyderabad ..	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton ..	500	do.	Nil.	110
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	Nil.	105
Indian Manufg ..	1,000	..	25	350
Indo-China Mfg. ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	850
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	6	192½
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	11	90
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	340
Jubilee Mills ..	1,000	May	20	125
Khandesh ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	860
Khatao ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,270
Kohinoor ..	500	May-Nov.	15	675
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	60	1,200
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	April.	45	1,140
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,840
Manekjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	50	1,675
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	45	2,350
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	300 nom
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	4	210
New City of Bombay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	35	1,095
Phœnix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	165
Presidency ..	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	195
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	590
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April.	Yr. 35	412
Sholapore ..	1,000	do.	150	4,500
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	12½	265
S. Mahratta ..	100	..	Nil.	20
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	20	965
Sun ..	125	May-Nov.	Nil.	107½
Swan ..	250	Oct.	do.	207½
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	45	1,545
Textile ..	500	May-Oct.	40	1,025xd.
Union Mill ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton {O / P	500	..	Nil.	350
	500	..	Nil.	615xd
Western India ..	1,000	..	35	350
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept	Rs15yr	240

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	6	230
All-India U. Co., Rs. 20 ..	100	August	Nil.	2
Bamankua ..	5	..	Nil.	3
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	35
Badham Pile ..	70	June.	7	88
Baroda Tram Co., ..	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation	120	Jan.-Aug.	35Hyr.	920
Bo. Electric Sup. {P and T. Co. Ltd.	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	172
	£10	..	6%	219
Bombay Ice. Mfg. ..	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	25	800
Bo. Land & Building ..	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam {O Navigation Co. {P	250	Mar.-Sept.	5Hyr.	185
	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	247½
Central I.M. Co.Ltd.	10	April.	1	23
City of Bo. Building Co. ..	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour ..	200	Sept.	Nil.	93
Empire of I Life Rs 50	500	..	42%	580
The Eastern {O	£1	Nil.	Nil.	1sh0.
Chemical Co. {D 2sh	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250 ..	250	..	Nil.	245
Katni Cement {O / D / P	100	..	Nil.	87
	40	..	Nil.	115
	100	..	Nil.	101
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
Jam Mfg. Co. {O. {Old 100 / New Issue 75 / P. 150	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
	250	March.	7%	155
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	200
Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50 ..	100	July	6%	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	do.	8.12	121
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 ..	200	..	Nil.	90
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	10	90
Mackenzies Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 10	177
Marsland Price Co. O	100	..	6%	80 nom.
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	7%	65
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50 ..	200	May	30%	630xd
Phillips & Co., ..	40	July	Rs. 3½	38
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	45	790
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	Nil.	15
Sirdar Carbine GasCo	100	Mar.-Aug.	Nil. 3	70 nom.
Soundy & Co. ..	100	..	Nil.	12½
Siddeley Ice Mfg Co.	100	..	6	100
Tata Iron Steel {O / D / P	75	Jan.	6%	100½
	30	&	..	195
Co	150	June	6%	158
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,107½
" Hydro" Deb. P	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,116
Tata Hydro" Deb. Con P.S. ..	1, 00	April-Oct.	5½%	5% prem.
Thacker & Co. ..	..	May.	25%	200
Telephone Co. ..	..	..	Rs. 4	113
Treacher & Co. ..	0	July	Nil.	470

B—Buyer. Nom.—Nominal price.
CD—Cum dividend XD—Exdividend

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last year Div. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar ..	750	May.	250	4,500nom50
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	97
Areul's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	Nil.	75
Bellary Press ..	275	..	15	125
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8	97½
Fort ..	475	Nov.	20	220
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	8	40
Harvey and Sahapai ..	500	July	40	670
Hindustan P.&M ..	250	..	..	125
Hingolee ..	100	Sept.	Nil.	25
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	10	117½
Jumna Ging & P. Co Ltd. ..	1,000	..	7%	700
Khangaum ..	400	Sept.	Nil.	300
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	125	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	205
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	75	910
New Mofussil Co., ..	400	Nov.	50	785
New Berar ..	500	Oct.	40	455
New Prince of Wales ..	500	do.	40	655
Sind ..	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City ..	200	Oct.	18	235
Volkart U.P.Co.Ld. ..	500	Sept.	30	500 xd
Vardwan, G.P. ..	150	..	..	120

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	123
Amritsar Pâtti Railway ..	100	Do.	9%	155
Ahmedabad Pranij E.-lway ..	500	Do.	6½%	660
Ahmedabad Pranij Debenture ..	500	Do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	119
*Dhond—Baramati Railway ..	100	Do.	4%	110
*Guzerat Railway ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	101½
*Mandra Bhon Railway Rs. 50 ..	100	Do.	New	49½
*Sara Siraiganj Railway Rs. 75 ..	100	Jan-July.		74
Shaikot Narowal Railway Rs. 50.	100	Jan.-July.	New	55
*Sind Light Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	8%	176
Tapti Valley Railway ..	500	Mar.-A

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 11th.

Malta	Smith	Shanghai
Berbera	Le Marchand	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

May 11th.

Gutenfels	Curtis	Karachi
City of Poona	Mc Neil	Liverpool

The Steamer Sultan van Koetic, received port clearance yesterday for Aroe Bay.

The following vessels entered the Docks for loading :—

Steamer	Malta	for	China
,,	Berbera	for	London

S. S. Bombay Maru :—The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru left Singapore for Colombo via Malacca on the 7th instant.

S. S. Malta :—The P. & O. Company's steamer Malta, 3,887 tons, Captain C. G. Smith, arrived here yesterday morning from Shanghai, having left that port 18th ultimo, via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with a general cargo and 26 cabin and 32 deck passengers.

S. S. Berbera :—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Berbera, 2,791 tons, Captain Le Marchand, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, having left that port on the 9th instant, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Sultan-van-Kootic :—The steamer Sultan-van-Koetic, 1,113 tons, Captain Vanderwal will sail to-day for Aroe Bay, in ballast.

S. S. Gutenfels :—The steamer Gutenfels, 3,551 tons, Captain Curtis, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Tuesday, May 11th, 1915.

A. Lord Tredegear	Griffiths	T. Morrison & Co
B. Sardar	Ookerjee	P. G. S. N. Co
F. Fluent	Hutchinson	D. Nanjee & Co
H. Sailor Prince	Chilvers	D. Nanjee & Co
M. Erinpura		M. M. & Co
N. Angas	Leyzell	T. Morrison & Co
P. Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hellas	Berg	F. F. Campbell & Co
2 Karmala	Evans	P. & O. S. N. Co
3 Dairen Maru	Nasu	N. Y. Kaisha
4 Capri	Alberto	Baldovino & Co
5 Budrie		T. M. & Co
6 Berbera	Le Marchand	M. M. & Co
7 Chakdara	Sparrow	M. M. & Co
9 Alavi	Fanning	M. M. & Co
12 Iyo Maru	Komato	N. Y. Kaisha
15 Chaklia	Allen	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sultan	Van Koootic Vanderwal	A. P. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Iran		M. M. & Co
4 Jersey Moor	Barton	Ralli Bros.
5 Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. Co
6 Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Dwarka	Maples	M. M. & Co
Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
Malta	Smith	P. & O. Co
Nour-el-Bahr	Nacoda	G. A. Mithwani
Schwedagon	Creagh	Indo. B. P. Co

EXPORTS.

May 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia (s) 1 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 705 bales wool raw, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 60 bales wool raw, H. K. M. Jetha; 195 bales wool raw, B. Harbhum; 20 bales wool raw, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 16 bales wool raw, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 9 bales goat hair, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia (s) 990 cwts. gingelly seed, John Fachiri; 991 cwts. wheat, John Fachiri; 1 pot rose oil, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia (s) 25 bales cotton yarn, Morarji Goculdas S. and W. Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Jersey Moor (s) 2,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta (s) 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 850 bales cotton twist, Sasson J. David; 150 bales cotton twist, C. Bomanji and Co.

Karmala (s) 100 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 186 bales cotton twist, C. Bomanji and Co.; 53 cwts. old buffer pickers, L. Hurjiwan.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta (s) 700 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.; 150 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 500 bales cotton twist, C. Bomanji and Co.

Karmala (s) 100 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sailor Prince (s) 44 bales hemp, S. Sakarchand and Co.; 121 bales hemp, K. Veram and Co.; 210 bales hemp, D. M. Dongaji; 66 bales cotton savri, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 8,000 cwts. wheat, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Fluent (s) 45 bales wool raw, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Caledonia (s) 97½ cwts. cajoo, N. Kasam; 36 bales cow hides, A. Cassum; 1 bale sheep skins, A. H. Bundally.

Berbera (s) 1 bundle jute carpet, M. M. Kaka.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Berbera (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR HULL.

Angus (s) 5,000 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Budrie (s) 970 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Lord Tredsgar (s) 15 cwts. gum, Ali Brothers; 6,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Iyo Maru (s) 220 bales raw cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.

Iyo Maru (s) 40 cwts. googal, P. Joothabhoy; — cwts. gum Arabic and olibanum, P. Joothabhoy; 30 cwts. myrabolams, P. Joothabhoy.

Darein Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey; 200 bales cotton, James Finlay; 356 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1,400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 900 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu; 500 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 500 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 2,600 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Karmala (s) 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Karmala (s) 400 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.; 223 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 800 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Darein Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, G. Dosa; 800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 500 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu; 1,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Darein Maru (s) 2,261 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 2,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Darein Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Darein Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Darein Maru from Yokohama, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—1,513 casks cement, 60 cases camphor, 50 cases camphor powder, 200 cases cassia, 5 cases cassia oil, 3,247 bags rice, 25 bags 16 bundles gum, 28 cases glass beeds, 13 cases yellow metal sheets, 50 cases brass wire, 33 cases copper wire, 16 cases metal goods, 34 bales 30 cases waste paper, 2 cases paper, 590 bags sago flour, 40 cases wet preserves, 13 cases canned salmon, 15 cases canned fruits, 2 cases canned asparagus, 70 cases confectionery, 23 cases cakes, 15 bales cardamom seeds, 1,842 bags betel nuts, 134 bags nutmegs, 255 bags tapioca, 70 bags ginger, 200 casks coal tar, 30 bags damer, 20 bags stick lac, 117 cases tea, 39 cases cotton piece-goods, 4 cases cotton gin, 6 cases cotton yarn, 4 cases silk goods, 7 cases umbrella sticks, 25 cases wax, 2,042 pieces scantling.

S. S. Caledonia from London, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—8 boxes bar gold, 335 bars silver, 1 box gold coin, 1 box gold and silver coins, 8 boxes specie, 6 packages assayes, 5,033 casks cement, 25 cases medicine, 4 cases chlorodyne, 6 cases 182 packages syrup, 12 cases Cod liver oil, 29 cases Epsom salt, 2 packages glycerine, 39 packages medicinal tinctures, 9 cases chloroform, 6 cases 10 drums chemist sundries, 5 cases medicinal products, 766 cases 1 cask 2 hogsheads brandy, 125 cases gin, 258 cases 3 casks wine, 2 hogsheads Port wine, 200 cases 1 hogshead whisky, 35 cases 36 packages vinegar, 1 hogshead sherry, 30 cases Hock, 15 cases stout, 15 cases Champagne, 5 packages Hops, 2 casks 5 packages ivory, 5 cases musical instruments, 11 cases photo plates, 54 coils copper cases 15 packages paint, 82 cases 12 tirkins wire, 100 bundles copper sheets, 816 kegs 3 dry colour, 56 cases varnish, 18 packages essential oil, 2 cases hair oil, 5 cases Luca oil, 1 case engine oil, 13 drums linseed oil, 5 cases oil, 156 reels 49 bales 31 packages 9 cases paper, 190 bales packing paper, 401 cases provisions, 30 cases mixed jams, 303 cases milk, 53 cases preserved provisions, 2 packages coffee mixture, 6 cases cheese, 42 packages 34 cases confectionery, 17 cases confectionery cocoa, 10 cases starch, 244 cases biscuits, 2 cases bacon, 2 packages hams, 9 cases garden seeds, 2 cases seeds, 1 case Agre seeds, 1 case leather cloth, 2 cases saffron, 10 cases 1 package soap, 2 cases 6 packages toilet powder, 16 cases sugar, 4 cases cotton piece-goods, 4 cases woollen and cotton goods, 2 bales woollen cloth, 2 cases 6 bales 1 truse canvas, 10 bundles timber, 9 cases cigarettes, 1 package manufactured tobacco, 1 case cigars, 10 cases tobacco.

A NEW PEACE-MAKER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Baptista's speech at the Poona Extremist Conference, to give it the proper name, is extremely disappointing. He acknowledged freely his inability to preside at the Conference and those who were at first disposed to take these words as words of mere modesty are compelled to agree with him heartily and say that he was not the man to be at the helm of affairs. But Mr. Baptista consoles himself with the idea that he was a peace-maker. If there was any chance of his mission meeting with the least success, glaring defects in his speech might have been excused. But he appears to have very little acquaintance with the history of the Congress movement, Surat split and the necessity of adopting the constitution. The role of a peace-maker is no doubt a blessed one to play. But I do not know whether Mr. Baptista exercises any influence either in the extremist or moderate camp, which would enable him to bring together the two parties.

While willing to strike, Mr. Baptista has been afraid to wound. He says that the "constitution of the Conventionists is not binding upon them." In almost the same breath, he declares that the creed of the Conference over which he presides is the same as that of the Congress. In the pre-Surat days, which some of the Poona people want to follow and admire, there was no creed and nothing of the kind. The whole life of the Extremists has been spent in trying to prove that the Congress had no right to impose any creed upon them. How is it that they are now very willing to accept the creed? What right have the organisers of the Conference to impose the creed, if the best congressmen in the country have not got it? Why are the extremists now hedging themselves behind the creed? And why do they want the creed and not the constitution? They must be accepted together or rejected together. Either have a conference which acknowledges no creed and which meets exactly as it used to do in pre-Surat days or meet under the Congress Constitution.

Mr. Baptista says that the Conventionists are not vested with the exclusive rights of convening provincial Conferences. If the Provincial Congress Committee has not got the right, then who has got it? So, according to Mr. Baptista, anybody can call a meeting of his friends and partisans, impose any condition he likes, accept only that much of the Congress Constitution as suits his tastes and call it provincial. In these circumstances, it is almost useless to argue with Dr. Patwardhan who has been unnecessarily dragged from his retirement and who claims the Poona Conference to be the legal successor of the old conferences. The public tribunal is the only judge and as the fifteenth provincial conference will meet in Poona shortly we shall see what conference commands public allegiance and respect.

Mr. Baptista's speech is very poor but we owe it to him to acknowledge that he has not made any malignant attack on the Congressmen.—Yours etc.

A SPECTATOR.

ALLEGED SMUGGLING OF A REVOLVER

ARRESTED RAILWAY GUARD AND HOUSE SEARCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 11.

In connection with the arrest of De Cruz a railway guard of Dacca on a charge of revolver smuggling, the district Magistrate of Dacca issued a warrant to search the house of Mohendra Chunder Dhar, a landlord of Narainguj. It is stated that De Cruz mentioned the name of a man who lived in the house of Mohendra Chunder Dhar as a person to whom he had sold a revolver. The search was conducted by the Assistant Superintendent of Police with the aid of the local Inspector but nothing incriminative was found.

GREAT WAR PUZZLE.
FACE A GOOM
For the correct names of two countries illustrated we present as a Free Gift our price £3 Lady's Solid Gold Watch, English Government Stamped. To Gents, High-Class Solid Silver Watches. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with the Prize Watch. Send your attempt mentioning this paper, and addressed envelope for reply to DUDLEY & CO., CORPORATION STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

Mrs. J. Short, c/o. Bridge Inspector, M. & S. M. Ry., Ranibannur.
Mr. L. P. Rowe, Gomtipur Spinning Mills, Ahmedabad.

FRAMJI SONS AND CO'S CASE.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector E. E. Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Mr. Ruttonji C. Wadia with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of about Rs. 8,000, belonging to Messrs. Framji, Sons and Co. Mr. Blunt of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, solicitors, conducted the prosecution; while Messrs. Weldon and Velinker, barristers, instructed by Mr. Alpaiwalla, solicitor, with Mr. K. F. Nariman, were for the defence.

The accused made a written statement in the course of which he said he belonged to and was connected with respectable families and held in esteem by leading members of his community and other friends of all nationalities including Englishmen in Bombay and Manchester. He was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Moon Mill and China Mills and liquidator of the New Madras Spinning Mills and trustee for several institutions and funds. He started in life at the age of 16 as an assistant to his father who was head salesman in Ewart Latham and Co., and ultimately succeeded him, and was drawing Rs. 1,000 a month till 1882. He then joined Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co., and remained with them till 1892 when he became a member of the firm of guarantee brokers to Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. till 1898 when the firm of guarantee brokers was dissolved. His average income during the period was never less than Rs. 1,000 a month. He had acquired perfect knowledge of Manchester business, won the confidence and esteem of his Indian dealers and the Manchester Houses to whom he was perfectly well-known. He joined the firm of Framji, Sons and Co. in 1898 and was a partner in the import business of the firm, having a quarter share in the net profits and loss of their business and in addition thereto drawing at first Rs. 450 and finally Rs. 600 per month. He had to provide an assistant who had been his son Nanabhoy, at his expense. He had sole and absolute control of the import business and full discretion to give allowances and favour dealers which he had exercised *bona fide*. His discretion had never been questioned until January, 1915, by the complainant. When he joined the firm in 1898 the firm had an import business with an annual turn-over of about two to three lakhs of rupees with a gross commission of Rs. 10,000. When he left the firm the annual turn-over was from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 30 lakhs in 1914, the gross commission in that year being Rs. 98,000. The net profit of the import business in which he was a partner was Rs. 47,000 for 1911, Rs. 54,000 for 1912 and Rs. 43,000 for 1913, and he disputed as false the account for 1914 rendered to him by the complainant on the very eve of the filing of this complaint. The import business of the firm was mainly indent business for earning commission. The auxiliary branch, namely the adventure business, was solely intended by him for introducing new business from samples and keeping up old lines. His mode of business was to create monopolies both in England and with indentors in India and not destroy business by creating competition. The complainant's statement that adventure goods were always sold in rupees was false. When adventure goods were sold before arrival of the invoice the goods were treated as if intended by the purchaser on the date of original acceptance telegram and entered in the books as such. There were numerous such transactions. Such sales were in sterling and all course of business was the same as if the goods had been originally indented.

THE ADVENTURE BUSINESS.

The accused further said that the complainant's statement that he suggested adventure business was false if by adventure business he meant forward business at the firm's risk with a view to earn profit on such business. On the contrary he (the accused) had always been against such business. The reason for ordering out goods for Damoder Ramji and selling them on arrival to Morarji Velji was this. Morarji was one of his oldest, richest, influential and leading dealers and had got the monopoly of various lines and the accused desired those lines to be confined to him. When the Manchester firms could not supply early shipments Morarji was unwilling to take the risk of ordering out the goods for distant shipments. The accused was a partner in the import business of the firm and held a general power of attorney from the firm. An arrangement was made by which Damoder Ramji authorized the firm to order out goods for him which Morarji would take up on arrival, but according to the market rate at the time of arrival and to save Damoder Ramji from heavy risk of loss, the accused with the consent of the complainant agreed to give him half per cent. rebate which was done in the case of only four or five indentors out of 100 dealers. Damoder took the risk of profit or loss and as a matter of fact he had taken the profits recovered from Morarji and he had paid losses. Damoder was off and on away from Bombay and the accused used to keep a book containing particulars of his transactions along with adventure accounts and other matters. This book the accused further alleged had been clandestinely removed from his drawer and had been suppressed from the Court. The complainant's statement that Morarji had in his own transactions accepted goods of long shipments was false, as also his statement that he was not aware of the existence of Damoder Ramji's account till May, 1914. During the 15 years up to May 6th, 1914, the accused's actions, or motives or discretion had never been questioned by anyone. On the 6th May, 1914, the complainant spoke to him rudely in the presence of clerks and asked for explanations, which he gave and the complainant apologized the next day. In November, 1914, the complainant asked him to get back from Damoder the amount he had made as a profit in the transactions. He refused. The complainant became insolent, and the accused told him that he would sever his connection with him and sent for his son Nanabhoy and told him what had transpired, whereupon very hot words passed between Nanabhoy and the complainant.

The complainant immediately thereupon went to Mr. F. R. Wadia, solicitor, and informed him that the accused was severing his connection with him and entreated him to intervene. At Mr. Wadia's suggestion the complainant expressed his regret to the accused for what had occurred and asked him to abandon his intention to sever his connection with him. As regarded Damoder Ramji's "khata" he expressed himself satisfied.

The accused further alleged that on or about this time his son had discovered that the complainant had departed from the usual practice of the firm of Framji, Sons and Co., and instead of making remittances to the local banks of sale proceeds of goods which the firm had received in trust from the bank on undertaking to pay the proceeds as and when received and instead of remitting Home moneys received from the firm of Messrs. Ropaport's Delhi and Calcutta houses for remittances Home, the complainant was keeping them and making use thereof in his own account. Nanabhoy pointed out to the complainant how serious the consequences would be if the course of conduct was discovered and that it was sure to be discovered sooner or later. The complainant felt offended at being discovered and promised that he would make remittances as soon as possible in future, which he did later on.

The accused further alleged that the complainant asked him to procure loans from Parsi "shethias" and also asked him to lend him money which he refused to do. Matters smouldered like this and subsequently the complainant put advertisements in the newspapers and sent telegrams Home accusing him of dishonesty. The accused gave him all explanations and called upon him for accounts and inspection of books of account, for rectification of his advertisements and threatened to file a suit in the High Court. The complainant in order to shield himself behind the police, and on the pretence of getting inspection but really with a view to bring pressure to bear upon the accused, put the matter in the hands of the police, with the object of preventing him from filing a suit in the High Court for which instructions had already been given to his solicitors. The complainant was well aware that the accused would start a rival business against him which he had been contemplating doing. The accused further alleged that the complainant had maliciously and vindictively started this prosecution to prevent him from setting up a rival business, to bring pressure to bear upon him to yield to his demand for withdrawal of his advertisements in the papers and to abandon his (the accused's) claim for his remaining profits in accounts which he estimated about Rs. 25,000.

Further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

COUNT BERNSTORFF'S AMAZING NOTE.

AMERICAN SCORN.

As the "New York World" remarks, commenting upon Germany's latest Note to the United States, accusing it of a breach of neutrality because of its attitude in regard to the exportation of foodstuffs. "No other great nation has ever addressed its equal in terms like these." What does it mean? It asks. The answer accepted in official circles is that Count Bernstorff is attempting to play politics in the United States.

Despite the crushing defeat of the German candidate for the mayoralty of Chicago, Count Bernstorff still has a profound faith in the power of the German vote to influence the Administration.

Count Bernstorff's specific complaint in the amazing Memorandum he has addressed to the Government and the people of the country is that the United States has failed utterly to secure the release of the Wilhelmina; that therefore it must be "assumed the United States Government has accepted Great Britain's violations of international law."

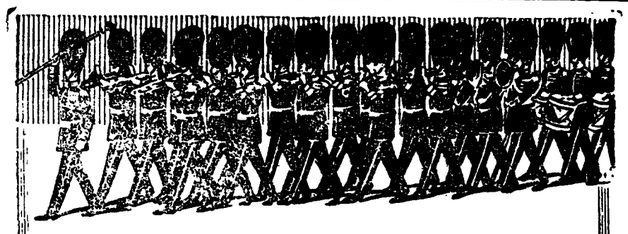
The German Ambassador lectures this nation in the following terms :—"The United States is the only country in a position to export war materials. This fact ought to give a new meaning to the idea of neutrality independent of formal law. Instead of that, and in contradiction with the real spirit of neutrality, an enormous new industry of war materials of every kind is being built up in the United States, inasmuch as not only are existing plants being kept busy and enlarged but new ones are also being continually founded.

"If the American people desire to observe true neutrality they will find means to stop the exclusive exportation of arms to one side, or at least to use this export trade as a means to uphold their legitimate trade with Germany, especially their trade in foodstuffs."

THE MEMSAHIB IN INDIA.

"It is no use for the English woman in India" writes Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu "to stand on the brink of the stream of our national life holding up the skirts in her hand. She must dip into the stream to appreciate its force and meaning. This alas! she has not attempted to do. The mem sahib in Bengal may have many preoccupations, but if she could reach the minds of the Bengali ladies and through them of their husbands and brothers, she would be a much more potent factor in bringing the Government into closer touch with the people than any of the recommendations adumbrated by the Administration Committee when put into execution: we would then hear less of political unrest and distrust and see more political freedom and mutual good will."

Weak and emaciated children gain strength rapidly by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Enriches the blood, increases the vitality and strengthens the muscles. They like it too. B 2



The Coldstreams are coming!

What wouldn't you give to hear a Hyde Park programme by this most famous of all Military Bands? With a "His Master's Voice" Gramophone you can do so whenever and as often as you wish.

A specimen "His Master's Voice" Band Concert

by the BAND of H. M. COLDSTREAM GUARDS
Conducted by Capt. J. Mackenzie Rogan, M.V.O., Mus. Doc., Hon. R.A.M.

C 291	Colonel Bogey—March Youth and Vigour—March		*Alford* *Lantenchlager*
M 53	Ivanhoe Selection Land of Hope and Glory		*Sullivan* *Elgar*
M 238	Marche Militaire Grand March—"La Reine de Saba"		*Schubert* *Gounod*
M 498	Sizilietta—Serenade Turkish Idyll		*von Blon* *S. V. Hays*
M 3	(a) Serenata (b) Pastorale Fanfare and March of Silver Trumpets		*Moskowski* *Gounod* *Viviani*
C 272	On Jhelum River—Introduction and Boat Song On Jhelum River—Kingfisher Blue		*A. Woodforde-Finden*
C 273	On Jhelum River—Will the red sun never set On Jhelum River—The Song of the Bride		
C 280	On Jhelum River—Only a Rose On Jhelum River—Ashoo at her Lattice		
M 78	Reminiscences of Scotland, Part I Reminiscences of Scotland, Part II		*Arranged by Fred Godfrey*
C 46	God save the King Rule Britannia		

The "His Master's Voice" Gramophone is the one for which the world's greatest Singers and Musicians will alone make records. Melba, Caruso, Tetrazzini, Battistini, Sammarco, Clara Butt, Kirkby Lunn, John McCormack, Kubelik, and a host of others are also available for your entertainment at any time through the medium of this instrument.

You owe it to yourself to hear the reproductions of the Coldstreams on "His Master's Voice" instruments and records. Call to-day on your nearest dealer, and he will gladly give you a free concert. A post card to us will bring you his address. Instruments from Rs. 35/- Records from Rs. 2-8.

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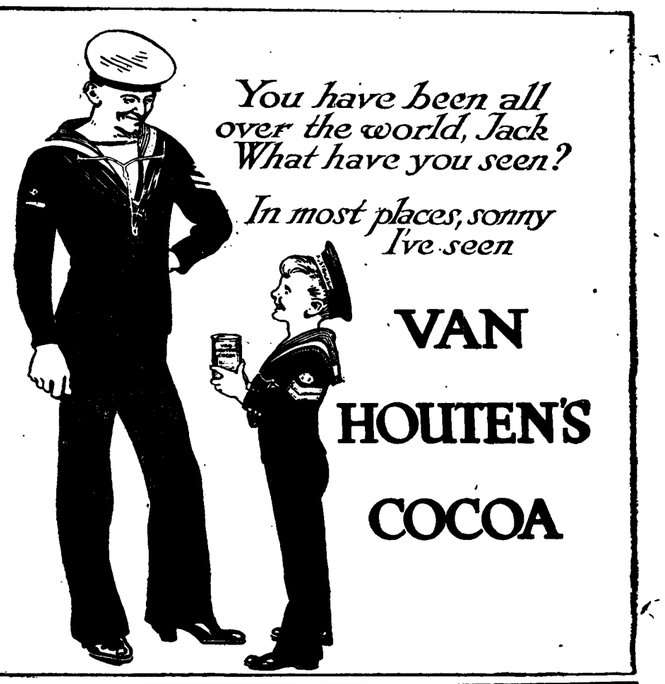

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

"Saves Sleepless Nights and Doctors' Bills."

77, Bolton Street, Brixham,
16th December, 1914.

Sirs,

I feel I must write and say what Woodward's Gripe Water has been worth to me. I am a mother of four children, my oldest 13, my youngest now 3 months, and he is a happy, bonny boy. I was advised to use it for my first baby as she was a poor sickly child and before she took one bottle you could see her grow. Everyone now speaks of my baby as a fine boy. He had little convulsions when a fortnight old and I gave him a few drops of Gripe Water and he has had no attack since, and all four of my children have cut their teeth without any trouble, so I would strongly advise every mother to use Woodward's Gripe Water as it saves sleepless nights and doctors' bills. I am, yours truly, Mrs. J. BARTLETT.

WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER

Quickly relieves the pain and distress caused by the numerous familiar ailments of childhood.

INVALUABLE DURING TEETHING.

WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER is a remedy of Peculiar Value for Ailments of British Babies born in India and the Tropics.

English Price, 1/1½. Registered Trade Mark—"GRIPE WATER."

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for
TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, &c.
the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
Has stood the test of 80 YEARS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, balloting for representatives to Legislative Council and Bombay Port Trust, closes at 4 p.m.
Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting.

THURSDAY, MAY 13.

High Court Vacation Sitting, 11-30 a.m.
Bombay Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. Apollo Street, 1-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 p.m. at the Gaiety; special benefit performance in aid of the Naval Branch of Bombay Women's War Fund, at 10 p.m., at Edwardes Theatre. Opening debut of Sisters Castello (Tangoists) and M'dlle. Bartello, lady juggler.

FRIDAY, MAY 14.

Extraordinary General Meeting: Alliance Cotton Mill Co. Ltd., Apollo Street, 3 p.m.
English Mail Steamer due at day break.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-4/ and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m. and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

GEMMELL—At Evelyn Hall, Mussoorie, on the 30th April, the wife of G. Gemmell, P. W. D., of a daughter.

MOIR-BYRES—On May 1st, at Darjeeling, to Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Moir-Byres of Noahabarie Tea Estate, Assam, a daughter.

BRETT—On the 3rd April, 1915, at 10, Eglinton Crescent, Edinburgh, the wife of Captain F. L. S. Brett, 7th Gurkha Rifles, of a daughter.

ROBERTSON—On the 1st April, 1915, at Woodlands, Blean, Canterbury, the wife of Captain Donald Robertson, 11th Lancers, I. A., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MOIR-BYRES—On May 1st, at Darjeeling, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Moir-Byres of Noahabarie Tea Estate, Assam.

PETER—On the 4th instant, Henry Turing Peter, (by telegram.)

A BAND FOR BANDRA.

The residents of Bandra may be congratulated on the success which has met their efforts to provide themselves with a good Band. It was the Hon. Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., the President of the Bandra Municipality, who first suggested the idea early in 1913 and since then Band performances have been regularly held in Bandra providing a large number of people in and around the town with a popular and much needed form of recreation. The last performance of the current season was held last Sunday evening, when quite a large and appreciative audience turned up. The success of the movement, which is supported by voluntary monthly subscriptions from residents of Bandra, may be said to be largely due to the interest taken by gentlemen like Mr. B. W. Kissen, I.C.S., the Hon. Dr. D'Monte, the Patron and President respectively of the Band Committee, as well as to the energies of the members of the Committee.

SPORTS FOR MILL-HANDS' CHILDREN.

Last Sunday the Social Service League of Bombay organised a programme of sports for the children of mill-hands residing in the chawls of Seth Sitaram Kumbhar at Curry Road. About fifty children took part in the games which included running races, long and high jumps, tug of war and other interesting items. The children dispersed after the distribution of prizes.

STREET ACCIDENT.

Taxi No. 1599 was going along Girgaum Road on Monday, when near the junction of that road with Chandan Wadi, a Hindu boy named Pandu, aged 15, suddenly came out from behind a tram car and ran into the taxi and was knocked down. It is said the taxi was on the proper side of the road, was going at an ordinary speed and was pulled up immediately. The boy was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Eight attacks and ten deaths from plague and three attacks and two deaths from small-pox occurred in Bombay on Monday, two of the plague attacks being reported from Umerkhadi, and one each from Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Mahalaxmi, Mazagon, and Kamatipura. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 1,719, out of which 58 were found to be plague-stricken. A Ward contributed 1 of these latter, B Ward 33, C Ward 11, D Ward 2, E Ward 11, and F and G Wards nil.

THEFT ON BOARD A SHIP.

A quartermaster, on board the S. S. Nubia, lying at No. 4 berth, Alexandra Dock, noticed a straggler on board on the night of the 20th April and chased him, but the man succeeded in running away. The next morning property, collectively valued of Rs. 250, was found to have been stolen from the cabin of two passengers who had sent their baggage on board the previous day. No report of the theft was made to the Police, but the fact of a man having been chased off the ship was mentioned to a Deputy Inspector.

DEATH OF A HUBLI COTTON MERCHANT.

A Hubli correspondent writes:—The death at the early age of 45 occurred at Hubli on the 3rd instant of Mr. Chanbasappa Adivappa Neeli, a prominent cotton merchant of the Dharwar district. Mr. Neeli was the director of more than one ginning and pressing factory, a leading municipal councillor and a popular arbitrator in business as well as in other circles. He was of a simple and unassuming character and was well-known for his numerous and cosmopolitan charities. Mr. Neeli's death is mourned throughout the district and in his native town.

LADY NOTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

The following donations have been received aid of the above Institution:—

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on behalf of the Western India Turf Club, Rs 500; Messrs. Ramdas Khimji & Co., Rs. 201; Sheth Lalji Dungarshi Gangji for grain and ghee, Rs. 151; Merchants of Chinchpokli Thebha's Chawl through Sheth Gova Vijpal, Rs 82; Sheth Virji Harakhchand, Rs. 51; Sheth Haridas Bhimji, Rs. 50; Sheth Pragji Surji for milk at Rs. 1-8 per day, Rs. 45; Sheth Hansraj Pragji Thakarshi in honour of the thread ceremony of his sister's son, Rs. 25; Miscellaneous donations less than Rs. 25, Rs. 94.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector charged Krishna Narayan, and Sultan Nadersha, with selling cocaine without a license. Mr. Vijayakar (junior) defended the accused.

The prosecution alleged that in consequence of certain information received, Mr. McCarthy sent two bogus customers with marked money on Monday to buy cocaine from the two accused in Bhandari Street. The first accused agreed to sell them cocaine and, Alamsha, one of the customers, handed six annas in marked coins, to him. The first accused passed the coins on to the second, who handed him a packet of cocaine, which was divided into two parts and given to the two customers. Alamsha managed to secret the cocaine given him, while the other customer swallowed the stuff given him, to avert suspicion. After the transaction had been completed Mr. McCarthy entered the place, when Alamsha pointed out the first accused as the vendor of the cocaine. The second accused had in the meantime ran upstairs with the marked money. Mr. McCarthy sent two of his peons to chase the accused who ran right up to the top of the house which was a four storeyed building, but the accused during the flight, ate the contents of the three or four packets he had with him and threw away the money. The accused was eventually secured, and both he and his comrade were searched, but neither the cocaine nor the marked coins could be found on them. As, however, Mr. McCarthy had noticed the second accused throwing the money against the wall of an adjoining house, he ordered his men to make a search in a sweeper's gully between the two houses and some money was found including a four-anna marked coin.

The first accused pleaded guilty and admitted a previous conviction. The second accused pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced the first to twelve months' and the second to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUNICIPAL CLERK CHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Krishnaji Vishwanath Kale, a ward clerk in the employ of the Bombay Municipality, was brought on a warrant issued at the instance of Mr. B. D. Banaji, Municipal Assessor, and was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 2,747. Mr. Crawford, solicitor, appeared for the Bombay Municipality. The accused was remanded.

HIS FIFTH CONVICTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Tuesday, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Sayadula Abdula, a Mahomedan, with the theft of a coat and jacket, containing a watch and chain, of the collective value of Rs. 6.

The accused, who had four previous convictions and had only lately come out of jail picked up the garments from the stable of Abdula Nabib, at Kamatipura. A townsman of his informed the Police, who arrested the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

KING GEORGE V. ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

The following is the list of donations, subscriptions, etc., during the first four months of the current year.

DONATIONS.—

The Western India Turf Club Rs 1,000, The Asiatic Petroleym Co. Rs 100, Mr C N Wadia Rs 100, Mrs. Hamabai F. Cama Rs. 30, Mrs. Hirabai Jamsetjee Petit Rs 25, W. L. W. Rs. 15, Dr Miss A Benson Rs. 10, Mr R F Wadia Rs. 10, Mrs P B Jeejeebhoy Rs 10, Mr. E G Pearson Rs 10, Mr N V Mandlik Rs 10, Dr D A Turkhad Rs 10, Mr S A Mistry Rs. 7, Mr. Sunder Rao Shamrao Rs 5, Mr M C Petit Rs 5, Mr F C Petit Rs 5, Mr. S C Petit Rs. 5, Mr. Cursetjee M. Banaji Rs. 5, Mr J E Modi Rs 5, Mr A R Burch Rs. 5, Mr. Ebrahim F J Laljee Rs 5, Mr. Alfred Hyland Rs. 5, Mr Benzonji B Allbless Rs 5, Mr F J Page Rs. 5, Mr Dadabhoy N. Davar Rs 5, A Parsi Well-wisher Rs 5, Mr Hansraj P Thackersey Rs 5 A Patient Rs 5, Miss Sirinbai M. N. Banaji Rs 5, Petty collections Rs 47-6-2.

LIFE MEMBERS:—

Dr K E Dadachanjee Rs 100, Mr Jehangir B Petit Rs 100, Mr B J Padshah, M.A. Rs 100, Major Wm. Glen Liston, C.I.E., I.M.S., Rs. 100, Mrs Jarbai N. Wadia Rs. 100.

ANNUAL MEMBERS:—

Mrs S E Shellim Rs 5, Mr D F Cama Rs 5, Dr A A Gaya Rs 5, Dr Y D Gidh, for two years Rs 10, Dr M B Patel Rs 5. Total Rs. 1,094-6-2.

NEW DANISH CONSTITUTION.

THE FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

The Radical Cabinet has made a compromise with all the parties of the Rigsdag about the Constitution Bill, which has been under discussion since October, 1912. During the last few months the bill has been laid aside. It was therefore a great surprise when suddenly, on March 24, the members of the Committee which formerly had the measure under consideration were summoned by the Prime Minister, who submitted to them as a basis for further negotiations some amendments to the bill put forth by a number of Conservative members. The amendments were then discussed in the different parties of the Rigsdag, and all the groups declared that they were willing to negotiate on the proposed basis.

It is therefore hoped that the bill will be voted as soon as possible, after which the Rigsdag will be dissolved and new elections held. The new Rigsdag then will pass the bill, and the King will probably be able to sign the Constitution on Constitution Day, June 5, the anniversary of the Constitution of June 5, 1849.

The principal provisions in the new Constitution will be that the privileged voters to the Landsting are abolished; that all men and women have a right of vote for both Chambers; and that the age for voting at the elections to the Folketing, which is now 30 years, is reduced to 25 years, not at once, but after four ordinary elections (at the first election after the new Constitution the age will be 29 years, at the next election in 1919 the age will be 28 years, and so on). For the right of vote to the Landsting the age of 35 is necessary.

A message from Faridpur states that some pictures in the library of Bhanga Higher English School have been found burnt. An enquiry is proceeding.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 8.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Captain S. G. de C. Wheeler, Dublin Fusiliers.
Captain R. M. Watson, Dublin Fusiliers.
Captain D. A. Davison, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain J. C. O'Brien, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain A. Stein, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Captain J. F. Jones, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Captain C. Tomes, Warwicks.
Captain F. Anderson, Seaforths.
Captain H. H. Harford, Artillery.
Lieutenant J. Cunningham, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieutenant S. Butchart, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieutenant A. W. S. Mitchell, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieutenant Hon. E. O. Campbell, Seaforths.
Lieutenant O. I. Chammers, Seaforths.
Lieutenant G. M. Mackenzie, Seaforths.
Lieutenant R. Tillyer, Warwicks.
Lieutenant J. Bretherton, Warwicks.
Lieutenant J. MacN. Dickie, Dublin Fusiliers.
Lieutenant H. E. Herrick, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieutenant C. Anstey, South Wales Borderers.
Lieutenant R. F. Buller, Middlesex.
Lieutenant N. Spratt, Flying Corps.
Lieutenant H. T. Richardson, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieutenant A. E. Hawkins, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut. R. Elphick, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. Oulton, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. E. Radcliff, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. F. Treacher, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. H. L. Ridley, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. B. Stewart, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. I. Fyfe-Jamieson, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. R. Barlow, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. J. S. Hodgson, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut. J. Sampson, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut. J. Weston-Stevens, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut. D. F. Neilson, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. L. Bower, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. H. J. Game, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. W. Mallalieu, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. C. Barnard, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. G. B. James, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. F. Voeloker, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. C. F. Master, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. P. R. Mason, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. C., P. Johnstone, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. F. Foy, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. K. Dalgliesh, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut. D. Fitz J. Fitzmaurice, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. G. L. Elkington, Lancashire Fusiliers.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut. F. H. Black, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. A. Ramsey, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. F. Ricard, Warwicks.

MISSING.

Lieutenant M. A. Arbuthnot, Seaforths.
Lieutenant B. Lumsden, Seaforths.
Lieutenant W. A. Middleton, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. W. N. Boyd, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. E. Lucie-Smith, Warwicks.
Lieutenant P. Mytton, Middlesex.
Lieutenant E. J. Penrose, Irish Fusiliers.

REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut. R. Le B. Egerton, Welsh Fusiliers.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION—NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. H. Morgan, Artillery.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, MAY 11.

The following are the names of officers in the 118th list of casualties reported from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

Major F. T. Duhan, 19th Punjabis (attached 57th Wildes Rifles).
Captain G. N. Mackie, 54th Sikhs (attached 57th Wildes Rifles).
Captain T. H. Scott, 87th Punjabis (attached 47th Sikhs).
Captain P. D. A. Banks, Queen's Own Corps of Guides (attached 57th Wildes Rifles).

WOUNDED.

2nd Lieutenant B. K. Dymott. Unattached List Indian Army (attached 1st. Surreys.)
Captain D. D. Wilson, 17th Cavalry.
Captain F. P. Nosenworthy R. E., 3rd Sappers.
Captain W. H. D. Wilson, 1st Brahmans (attached 6th Jats.)
Major G. A. Amieson, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Captain E. J. Burdett, 11th Rajputs (attached 9th Bhopal Infantry.)
Captain F. M. Bailey, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
2nd Lieutenants R. J. Thornton and G. Adams, 40th Pathans.
Major T. J. Williams, 57th Wildes Rifles.
2nd Lieutenant A. F. Joseph, Indian Army Reserve of Officers (attached 59th Scinde Rifles.)
Major F. R. Holbrooke and Captain G. D. R. Macmohon, 124th Baluchis (attached 129th Baluchis.)
Major C. A. James, 126th Baluchis (attached 129th Baluchis.)
Captain A. E. Johnson, 2nd, 1st Gurkhas (attached 1st, 1st Gurkhas.)
Captain E. C. Tentaione, I.M.S., and Captain C. A. Wood, 2nd, 4th Gurkhas (attached 1st, 4th Gurkhas.)

(Continued on page 10.)

SEAPLANING IN THE DESERT.

BRITISH AIRMEN'S ADVENTURE.

EXCITING SEQUEL TO WRECK OF MACHINE.

Hydroplaning over the Syrian desert can develop into an extremely harrowing experience, as two British airmen discovered recently. Captain Stirling, British naval officer, and his pilot, Seaman Grall, of the French Marine Aviation Corps, intended to accomplish nothing more than a simple reconnaissance up the Wadi Arab, a broad valley between precipitous mountains running north to the Dead Sea from the Gulf of Akaba, but found themselves suddenly thrust into an adventure that came near finishing both of them. If there is one thing more dangerous than sailing an ordinary aeroplane over the ocean, it is apparently, sailing a sea-plane over the land. The most skilful volplaning in the world will not bring the aviator down gently enough so that his wide pontoons will take the earth in anything like a satisfactory and graceful manner. This was the experience of these two aviators, soon after their engine stopped 4,700 feet in air. A Cairo dispatch in the Brooklyn "Eagle" tells the story:—

THE ACCIDENT.

The hydroplane came to earth on its floats and the machine turned upside down. Grall, the pilot, was shot out with terrific force, but clear of the machine.

Captain Stirling found himself imprisoned under the wreckage in such a position that his face and chest were resting on the ground and his legs bent back over his head. Petrol was leaking into his mouth and eyes.

He could move his hand, and as soon as he had cleared his mouth of sand, called out to Grall, but received no answer, and jumped to the conclusion that he was dead. The prospect of lingering on, pinned under the machine, was not pleasant, when to his great relief he heard some one coughing and Grall answered his hail.

Lifting the trap door that is at the side of the body, Grall guided his companion's feet to it, and by degrees Captain Stirling wriggled backward and upward, and so got free.

By rough calculations they reckoned that they were eighteen or twenty miles from Akaba and well in the enemy's country. At 11-20 a.m. they set off to walk, after shedding their heavy sweaters, leaving the machine as it was, with its tail in the air and the French tricolour rudder still proudly waving.

Grall was soon in considerable pain, and he could only move slowly, leaning on Captain Stirling's shoulders. At 3-15 p.m. Grall collapsed completely and said he could get no further. In three-and-a-half hours they had advanced only five miles.

RESCUE OF CAPTAIN STIRLING.

Leaving his companion hidden, Captain Stirling, though much shaken, determined to push on to his ship and fetch help. It seemed only a matter of grit and determination for a while, but before long an unwelcome surprise brought him face to face with further difficulties. We read:

Soon after 4 p.m., Captain Stirling heard heavy guns fired from the ship, and, to his dismay realised that they were shelling the western side of the valley and that consequently there must be Turks over on his side. At 4-30 p.m. the sun got behind the mountains and he was able to push on faster in the dark. About 6 p.m. he heard a horse approaching and lying flat in the shadow of a thorn-bush saw a Turkish horseman pass by, followed by a dog. He rode up to the crest of a sandhill just above Captain Stirling, and started shouting back something in Turkish to some men in the valley below.

Not knowing whether the man had seen him some way back and was out looking for him, or what he was shouting about, Captain Stirling as soon as he was out of sight, ran about a mile, making for the low marshy ground, where there was better cover. Having gained this he worked south again and at 7-15 p.m. came out on the beach at Akaba. There was no ship to be seen.

By this time he had a considerable thirst, but seeing Turkish camp-fires in several directions, deemed it inadvisable to move down to the wells, and so hid in some low shrubs near the shore, where he fell asleep, but about eight o'clock woke up and saw the ship quite close to the shore. He went down to the beach and hailed, and presently her search-lights came on him, and he knew he was seen. In a short time a boat had pulled ashore and he was taken off.

THE PILOT'S ADVENTURES.

Early the next morning a relief party went out to bring the pilot in, but though they searched with all care and penetrated to a considerable distance inland, nothing was to be seen of the seaman. They had missed him through his unwillingness to remain in his shelter and his attempts to reach the ship by his own efforts. The first day that he was alone he progressed a pitifully short way for he became giddy at the least effort, and so made only 200 or 300 yards at a time. That night, however, he concealed himself in a ravine and slept soundly with the result that in the morning he found himself considerably better, and was able to push on at a much faster pace though he was delayed for some time by a party of Arabs who were driving camels up into the mountains. He saw a number of people with camels in the valley below him, but did not realise that these men were the ship's landing-party searching for him.

About 4 p.m., he was sighted by a Turkish horseman, who fired several shots at him, but all went high. He quickly got into the cover of a gully and so escaped. He reached the beach soon after 5 p.m., but was too exhausted to attract the notice of those on board the ship. The captain of the ship convinced that Grall had walked into the arms of the Turks, who were camped right on his supposed line of advance, steamed away down the gulf after sunset with the intention of returning before dawn in the hope that the pilot might by some extraordinary chance have got down in the night.

However, about 10 p.m., the captain had suddenly a strong feeling that the man had arrived and so put about. Arrived back at Akaba, the search-lights were got going and presently a hail was heard. It was Grall, wakened by the search-lights playing on him.

The two cutters were hurriedly manned and pulled to the shore, picking him up at 12-15 a.m.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

ARMY RUGBY AND LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.

SOME EVEN GAMES.

The last match of importance in the Army Rugby season was played at the Old Deer Park, Richmond on April 10, between the Barbarians and the R.A.M.C., from Crookham. The Medicals have only made two previous appearances in the Metropolis, but the side has shown such fine form that no one was surprised that it should be selected to meet the Barbarians.

There were a dozen Internationals on the two sides, five on that of the Medicals and seven amongst the Barbarians team. There were also a number of men who have played in International trial games, and all of them were well known to the public. The game was played in aid of the funds of the Red Cross Society, and it is a long time since there has been such a big crowd at the Old Deer Park.

The game was fast and bright from beginning to end, but it did not really produce play of the quality that might have been expected. It may be that the men are short of regular practice, but the passing, and especially the non-taking of passes, was very annoying. The Medical forwards in the match with the H. A. C. at Richmond dominated the game and kept the public interested to the finish. On that day they were up against a much stiffer proposition in the opposing forwards, and were not seen to anything like the same advantage. The game was more evenly distributed, and each department had chances of showing what it could do. In the first half the Medicals had the better of the play, both forward and behind, but in the second parts the Barbarians were in command, but it was not till the very last minute of the game that the issue was settled.

The Barbarians thus won by a dropped goal and two tries to a try (10 pts. to 3.)

They quite deserved the victory, but it must be confessed that the margin of points rather flattered them. There was really very little to choose between the two sides, for in no department of the game did one side obtain a substantial advantage over the other. The success of the afternoon was Higgrans, an Old Edwardian, who found a place because Coverdale was unable to play. He made a great bid for future notice. He has a capital pair of hands, he knows the game, and he uses a quick intelligence to the best advantage.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The Oldham Athletic have gone to the head of the First Division table. But the fight is not yet over, as Manchester city may still dispute the League Leadership of the former.

Oldham were at home to Sheffield United and the Yorkshire Cup finalists made no impression, the locals scoring three times. Wilson and Moffat got one each and Fazackerely of Sheffield put through his own goal, so that Oldham had an easy task.

The position of Chelsea is dangerous, but the form of the London team has been so good in the F. A. Cup ties, that Southerners rather hoped the team might pick up a point when visiting Sheffield Wednesday. The Londoners made a bold effort, but had to acknowledge defeat, the Sheffield club scoring through McLean (2) and Wilson, whilst Croal and Thomson got goals for Chelsea.

One of the best wins of the day was secured by Everton when visiting West Bromwich Albion, two clubs which were right in the running for the championship a few weeks ago. Everton scored twice, Harrison and Fleetwood being the successful marksmen, whilst Swift alone scored for the Thistle's.

Another leading club in Blackburn gathered in both points when at home to Tottenham Hotspur.

Bolton Wanderers must have been pleased to secure a point as the result of a draw when at home to Newcastle, the defence on both sides being superior to the attack.

Another interesting struggle was furnished by the Bradford v. Aston Villa game, but here there was some scoring. Bauchop found the net for the home side, and as C. Stephenson put through his own goal the Bradford total was increased to two. Ducat and J. Stephenson were the successful marksmen for the Villa, which evened up matters.

Notts County is another Club in the danger zone, and the prospects of securing points when at home to Burnley were eagerly discussed. The Lancashire club proved their equal, however, and a hard and even game resulted in a blank scoring sheet.

As Sunderland and Bradford City also shared the honours on the former's ground, it will be seen that several matches were exceedingly even. Sunderland's goal was scored by Crossley, whilst Fox was successful for the visitors.

Liverpool, at home beat Sheffield United on Monday, neither club having a chance of leading honours, nor are they in danger of going down.

Everton went further up the table by gaining a handsome victory (2—1) when visiting Bradford but it is hardly likely that the club will overtake Oldham.

Burnley also surprised Newcastle United by defeating (2—1) the latter when visiting the Northumberland club.

The most important mid-week match was between Bolton Wanderers and Chelsea, on the former's ground. They are both struggling to avoid going down into the Second Division, so that the two points must have been welcome to the Bolton supporters.

LEAGUE TABLES.

(Corrected up to and including April 10th.)

FIRST DIVISION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Dn.	For.	Agt.	Pts.
Oldham Athletic	34	17	7	10	68	48	44
Manchester City	35	15	7	13	47	31	43
Sheffield Wed	36	15	9	12	61	53	42
Everton	35	17	11	7	71	44	41
Blackburn Rovers	36	17	12	7	78	59	41
Sunderland	36	17	14	5	75	70	39
Sheffield United	34	13	9	12	43	37	38
Bradford City	35	12	9	14	54	43	38
West Bromwich A.	36	14	12	10	45	39	38
Bradford	34	15	12	7	61	60	37
Burnley	34	15	13	6	55	44	36
Middlesbrough	35	12	12	11	58	69	35
Aston Villa	34	12	12	10	68	67	34
Liverpool	35	11	15	9	59	73	31
Newcastle United	34	9	15	10	40	44	28
Bolton Wanderers	35	10	18	7	65	82	27
Notts County	36	7	16	13	38	57	27
Tottenham Hotspur	36	8	17	11	56	84	27
Chelsea	33	7	14	12	43	54	26
Manchester United	35	7	16	12	41	58	26

SECOND DIVISION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	For.	Agt.	Pts
Derby County	36	22	7	7	69	31	51
Preston North End	36	19	7	10	58	40	48
Barnsley	36	20	13	3	48	51	43
Wolverhampton W.	35	18	12	5	73	50	41
Arsenal	36	18	13	5	62	38	41
Birmingham	34	17	11	6	60	35	40
Hull City	34	17	12	5	59	48	39
Huddersfield Town	35	16	13	6	57	42	38
Fulham	36	15	14	7	58	64	37
Clapton Orient	36	14	13	9	47	48	37
Stockport County	36	15	16	5	51	57	35
Bristol City	36	14	16	6	59	54	34
Bury	36	13	15	8	56	54	34
Blackpool	35	14	16	5	49	56	33
Leeds City	36	14	18	4	64	57	32
Lincoln City	36	11	16	9	43	60	31
Grimsby Town	35	11	16	8	47	67	30
Notts Forest	36	10	17	9	43	89	29
Leicester Fosses	36	9	23	4	42	85	22
Glossop	36	6	25	5	30	84	17

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Dn.	For.	Agt.	Pts.
Watford	36	20	8	8	43	43	48
Cardiff City	36	21	12	3	66	35	45
Reading	38	19	10	7	63	43	45
West Ham United	36	18	10	8	58	44	44
Northampton Town	34	15	8	11	47	40	41
Northampton Town	34	15	8	11	47	40	41
Swindon Town	36	15	10	11	76	56	41
Millwall	35	15	10	10	47	41	40
Portsmouth	36	15	12	9	51	42	39
Southampton	35	17	4	14	69	71	38
Exeter City	36	15	13	8	50	37	38
Brighton and Hove	35	14	14	7	43	45	35
Queen's Park R.	36	12	13	11	51	53	35
Norwich City	35	10	13	12	50	55	32
Crystal Palace	35	12	15	8	43	56	32
Luton Town	36	12	16	8	59	68	32
Bristol Rovers	36	13	20	3	52	72	29
Plymouth Argyle	35	7	14	14	47	54	28
Croydon Common	37	9	19	9	46	61	27
Southend United	35	8	20	7	36	61	23
Gillingham	36	6	22	8	39	77	20

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	For.	Agt.	Pts.
Celtic	36	29	3	4	86	24	62
Hearts	37	27	3	7	83	31	61
Rangers	37	22	11	4	70	47	48
Morton	37	18	8	11	72	46	47
Ayr. United	36	18	10	8	50	38	44
Patrick Thistle	36	15	13	8	56	56	38
Falkirk	37	15	15	7	47	48	37
Hamilton A.	36	15	15	6	58	53	36
Airdrieonians	37	14	16	7	53	58	35
Hibernians	38	12	15	11	59	66	35
Dumbarton	36	13	15	8	52	65	34
Kilmarnock	37	15	19	3	53	57	33
St. Mirren	36	12	16	8	54	65	32
Aberdeen	37	10	16	11	38	52	31
Third Lanark	35	9	14	12	49	51	30
Dundee	36	10	17	9	38	61	29
Clyde	35	11	18	6	42	53	28
Raith Rovers	37	9	18	10	53	66	28
Motherwell	36	9	18	9	47	65	27
Queen's Park	36	4	27	5	26	84	13

LORD HARDINGE'S VICE-ROYALTY.

RUMOUR OF NO EXTENSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 11.

A special London cablegram to the "Statesman" states:—It is generally understood that there will be no extension of Lord Hardinge's term of office as Viceroy. The names of Lords Carmichael and Islington are mentioned as possible successors.

FIRE AT RANGOON.

CONFIDENTIAL GOVERNMENT RECORDS DESTROYED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 11.

The Court House and two settlement barracks at Myingyan were burned on Saturday night and all current and confidential records were destroyed.

A MARWARI WOMAN SHOT.

ALLEGED TO BE INJURED BY A POLICE SERGEANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 11.

A Marwadi woman living at 16 Corporation Street was admitted into the Medical College Hospital to-day suffering from a gunshot wound. It is alleged that a Sergeant attached to the Fire Brigade fired off a gun and the bullet entered the head of the woman, who was standing on the verandah of her house. Police enquiry is proceeding.

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Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing M.S. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their M.S. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if, this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, May 12, 1915.

THE CONVERSION OF THE KAISER.

Inasmuch as "the boat" has been sent to the bottom with many American lives, the advice of Mr. Bryan to the United States not to "rock the boat" appears almost in the guise of an ill-timed jest. It does not seem to have yet occurred to the State Department at Washington that its last shreds of racial honour and self-respect depend on the amount of "rocking" of which the people of America are capable, and that quiescence in the face of two such swiftly recurring insults as the sinking of the Gulflight and the Lusitania will appear to the outside world as eloquent either of acquiescence or fear. President Wilson can certainly not be accused of the vigorous policy of his predecessor, Colonel Roosevelt, who would certainly not have tolerated the sort of treatment which Germany thinks is quite good enough for the United States. If the present attitude of the White House, dictated by Nonconformist horror of war, very laudable in its way, is to remain the role of our cousins across the Atlantic, then America will have ceased to be a nation fit to consort with the great Powers and will sink to the insignificance of the second rank among states. The difficulties which obsess American action are no doubt many and various and the extent of their operation considerable. Primarily, we cannot overlook the tremendous network of Teutonic influence in financial, commercial and even political circles, and the enormous admixture of German blood amongst the populations not only of New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, but right across the Continent to the Pacific coast. It would, indeed, be interesting to find out through official statistics how much of the money in the United States is locked up in the coffers of that anomalous tribe, German-Jew-Americans. Then there is the question of armed forces. The American Army is, in times of peace, 95,000 strong, a figure which in war could be augmented by another 95,000 reserve troops. Of their military value little or nothing is known and it has been the custom in European military circles not to take their efficiency too seriously, though the West Point Military College for officers has always elicited the admiration of soldiers, Earl Kitchener among their number. America has always relied on being able to raise a huge army, very much in the same way as Great Britain, in an emergency; and provided that the American people, who are in many ways a house divided against itself, united with the same united patriotic fervour, no doubt an efficient force could soon be put into the field. Unhappily, though the resources may exist, the will seems wanting, for never before has a neutral nation been treated with such wholesale and unfeigned contempt by a belligerent and taken it in so lying-down a manner. The attitude of America during the whole of this war has been old-womanish. In the first days of hostilities the White House attempted to play the fairy god-mother to Europe, and we heard a great deal of cheap nonsense about the peace-making mission of the United States. She was soon given a hint to mind her own business and perforce has been kept somewhat busy at it. Her attitude towards Great Britain over the question of contraband was a strange admixture of bluff and bad taste, and unless the State Department cuts a better figure in the present crisis, America will soon come to be regarded as a negligible quantity and an exponent of the unhealthy theory of *verba non facta*. As far as Germany is concerned, it is apparent that this is already the case, and it is evident that in the eyes of the Government that Count Bernstorff serves the United States does not count. The Wilhelmstrasse has shown infinitely more consideration for the feelings of Holland, Norway and Italy, and has been careful when their interests have been outraged by the depredations of the pirates to extend very prompt explanations and apologies and to offer ample compensation. The German Government have obviously made up their mind that there is nothing to be feared from the United States either now, or in the future. And it is clear that they are right. All the outbursts of the American press, the indignant telegrams that have inundated the White House and the declarations of "well-known senators" regarding the summoning of Congress to take action, are merely one of the every day symptoms of American neurotics, only a little more exaggerated. We now know what President Wilson is going to do. He has unburdened the momentous secret to an audience of "naturalised Americans" at Philadelphia. "We shall seek," he said, holding his pocket-handkerchief before his streaming eyes, "to convince Germany of the injustice to mankind of the tragedy." We trust that the vessel carrying the first cargo of tracts will be respected by the German submarines.

MISLEADING EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

Statistics, have a great fascination for the official mind. But there is no slavery greater and more infectious than the habit which makes its victims see more in figures than the figures warrant. In the official reports in India, the word "school" in such expressions as "school-going population" and "school-going age" is taken to include schools, colleges and universities. The "school-going population" means, in Indian official language, persons of both sexes who are actually receiving or are of an age to receive education in school, college or university. An important test of the progress of education in India, therefore, depends upon what proportion of the population is taken to be of school-going age in the sense explained. Taking 5 to 20 as the average age of education, we find from the Indian Census Report for 1911 that in India 3,396 out of 10,000 males and 3,206 out of 10,000 females are of that age. Thus the percentages of school-going population for India may be taken to be 33 and 32 for males and females respectively. Mr. H. Sharpe in his "Progress of Education in India 1907-12", however, says that "the school-going population has been calculated in India as 15 per cent. of the population." That this fixing of the population of school-going age at 15 per cent. of the total population is arbitrary and an obvious underestimate is evident from the figures given. The writer of a note in the April number of the "Modern Review" has ably marshalled facts and figures regarding the progress of education in other countries which serve as an additional and more convincing argument against the arbitrary assumption of Mr. Sharpe. Even the figures of the percentages of the total population enrolled in elementary schools in the various States of America show that all these States have an enrolment exceeding 15 per cent. of the population, many having more than 20 per cent., some exceeding 25 per cent. and one having 26.43 per cent. It is not, however, only in America that more than 15 per cent. of the population are *already* at school, college or university. The following figures of percentages of the total population in various countries *actually* receiving elementary education in 1911 speak for themselves:

Nova Scotia	21.12	Natal	16.53
Quebeck	21.13	Germany	16.30
New Brunswick	19.66	Austria	15.30
Ontario	18.22	Holland	15.42
Victoria	17.86	Norway	15.6
Scotland	17.74	Japan	13.6
England and Wales	16.84	British India	1.89

Among European countries the most backward is Russia, its percentage for the elementary grade being 3.77. Of the large South American countries the percentage of Brazil is the lowest, being 2.96. Comment with regard to the educational state of India is superfluous. The point is, if 15 per cent. really represented the maximum population of school-going age how could the actual number of persons under instruction even in the elementary grade in any country exceed this maximum? Moreover, in all countries where education is admittedly progressing, the number of pupils is every year increasing, showing that, though their school-going population is now much more than 15 per cent. of their total population, they are far from having yet reached the possible maximum or enrolled in their educational institutions all persons of school-going age. It does not indeed matter very much what proportion of school-going population is *assumed* so long as education is not stopped or is not prevented from spreading. But the danger in India is that such assumptions, if they do not affect the policy of Government, at least tend to create a lukewarmness in the cause of education by conveying a highly exaggerated idea of its really poor achievements. A striking illustration of this unfortunate tendency is given in the latest Report of the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal in which, after assuming 15 per cent. to be the population of school-going age, it is triumphantly shown that the percentage of "male scholars to male population of school-going age is 42.86"; whereas it is nothing of the kind. We have seen that 30 per cent instead of 15, would be nearer the exact proportion of the possible population of "school" age to the whole population. So the Educational Department of Bengal, said to be educationally the most advanced province in British India can justly take credit, if credit it be, for having under instruction only 21.43 per cent. of the boys and young men of Bengal. In another province which is very backward in education, the Government intends, it is said, to provide elementary accommodation for 50 per cent. of the possible maximum number of scholars. But as the possible maximum assumed by educational officials is really half of what it ought to be, the Government of that province, if it really carried out its intention, would only provide school accommodation for one-fourth of the possible pupils. Enough has been said to show that the underestimate by the Educational Department of the possible maximum of scholars may encourage it to feel and show that it is doing its duty by the people to a much greater extent than is really the case. It is, of course, not suggested that the educational officials do really feel so. But the temptation exists.

Notes of the Day.

The Viceroyalty.

Not much importance need be attached to the statement contained in the telegram of the London correspondent of "The Statesman" regarding the improbability of an extension of Lord Hardinge's term of office. Indeed, we have here probably another case of club gossip in India finding its way Home, getting into a paper and then being telegraphed back to India as "exclusive" news. The same statement was published in India some time ago, both as regards the question of an extension of Lord Hardinge's term and his succession either by Lord Carmichael or Lord Islington. We have already expressed the opinion that the former would be an undesirable selection. India owes much to Lord Carmichael for the atmosphere of sympathy and conciliation which he brought to Bengal four years ago, but he has allowed much of the good done by his own personal influence to be nullified by the loose control exercised over his officials, whom he allows to do as they like and apologises afterwards. These apologies and explanations are becoming somewhat monotonous, and an easygoing Viceroy of the Carmichael type would be very much out of place in Simla and Delhi, however liberal and sympathetic his own viws. We have seen how the gradual silent pressure, the pertinacity and the audacity, of a bureaucratic clique in the Viceroy's Cabinet can mar the liberal policy of even a strong and sympathetic Viceroy. It is dreadful to contemplate the results that would ensue with a Viceroy of the type that never knows what the Secretariat is doing until they have done it.

What India Wants.

As far as Lord Islington is concerned, while he is not altogether an unknown quantity, he remains to be justified by his works, and when we have seen the report of the Public Services Commission and heard the public verdict on it, we may get a better idea as to the sort of Viceroy he would make. In any case, with all due respect to the qualities of both Lord Carmichael and Lord Islington, they are neither of them men in the first rank of statesmanship, and it should be made clear to the Government at Home that India expects, and has a right to expect, that her Governors-General should come from the front rank. If we are to lose Lord Hardinge,—and it would be an irreparable loss at this juncture,—we trust that it will be realised that to choose his successor from among the lesser lights of diplomacy or politics would be a fatal error. India is at the turning of the ways and the degree of wisdom with which she is to be governed during the next five years will be fraught with the most momentous consequences. We must have a man who is strong enough to rule the bureaucracy, or he will not be able to rule the country.

What Constantinople is Taught to Think.

An interesting letter, which has managed to slip through the hands of the Turkish censor, has found its way into the columns of "The Near East" from a Constantinople correspondent. It is dated March 31st and describes the Turkish Capital as giving little sign of the fate that awaits it. The town was wearing its usual aspect and there was no sign of panic or nervousness. But since Talaat, Halil, Enver & Co. who hold the reins of Government have taken care "to suppress the liberty of the Press, the liberty of speech, and, as far as possible, the liberty of thought" and the newspapers publish nothing but reports of Turkish and German victories, this is not surprising. To speak of anything unfavourable to the Central Powers, says the correspondent, is as grave an offence as high treason and it is interesting to note that no exception is made for the allies of Turkey. For instance, Dr. Lederer, special correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, was expelled from Turkish territory *manu militari* for having too freely expressed his opinion on the situation at the Dardanelles, which he visited by special permission of the Minister of War. Dr. Kauffman, formerly correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse* and sub-editor of the *Osmanischer Lloyd*, took advantage of the departure from Constantinople of Herr von Hartmann, a retired German diplomatist holding the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, to send to a relative a closed letter, in which he mentioned the Turkish reverses in the Caucasus and the damage sustained by the Goben in the Black Sea. Notwithstanding his diplomatic passport, Herr von Hartmann was searched, Dr. Kauffman's letter was confiscated, and two days later he was arrested and exiled to Angora, whence he is not likely to return for some time to come.

The espionage now prevailing in Constantinople, adds the letter, did not exist even in the darkest days of the Hamidian regime.

Cruelty to Animals.

Those who are acquainted with the difficulties which the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has to encounter in bringing to book inhuman masters of animals will not think that the strictures passed on two occasions by a bench of Honorary Magistrates in a recent case were undeserved. The original case related to the fatal accident in which, about two months ago, a water cart drawn by unfit bullocks ran down a slope into a Parsi girl and killed her. In a second case, which was a sequel to the former, a municipal "mucaddum" was charged with permitting these bullocks, which belonged to him, to be overloaded. The "mucaddum" pleaded that he had relied upon the municipal officers to decide for what work the animals were to be used. And the Magistrates rightly thought that, under such circumstances, though the "mucaddum" himself could not escape punishment, the municipal officers, who so employed the animals, ought to be proceeded against to bring home to them their responsibility in respect of such employment. Evidently, so long as municipal officers, whose duty it is to see that the provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act are properly enforced, are not actuated by a due sense of their responsibility it is futile to expect the usual offenders against the Act to mend their ways. We have before now urged that in these cases equal responsibility rests on those who employ bullock carts and do not ensure that the bullocks are fit for their work and properly treated. We are glad that at least one Honorary Bench of Magistrates has realised this view.

Colonel Doughty-Wylie's Widow.

"I was very pleased to read in to-day's "Chronicle", "writes an Indian correspondent," the excellent appreciative notice you have taken of the bravery and patriotism of Colonel Doughty-Wylie, who was killed the other day in the Dardanelles. Both as a good Arabic scholar and as Consul-General he was widely known in Asiatic Turkey. I happened to have known him a little, having been introduced to him by my esteemed friend Mrs. Adam Wylie, soon after her marriage with him. It is indeed most sad that, by the daeth of Colonel Doughty, she should have become a widow for the second time. She had the great misfortune to lose her first husband, Captain Adam Wylie, in the Boer War. While there she volunteered as a nurse and did excellent work. And being an Englishwoman in deep sympathy with suffering humanity in any part of the world, and also having private means of her own, she resolved to devote a portion of her fortune towards establishing a hospital of her own in our midst. This was about 1900, when at her own exclusive expense, she put up a temporary thatched hospital for a dozen or two patients on the Kennedy Seaface reclamation. Those who saw her at work, how she tended her patients, how her cultured humanity made a lasting impression on them, and how she endeared herself to them can alone appreciate her true benevolence and charity. That trial hospital widened her horizon, and seeing what human suffering there was in the city, than so widely afflicted with plague, with famine stricken people from outside flocking here, she resolved to have a permanent hospital of her own where a larger number of patients could be treated. Accordingly, she cast about for a central place and finally selected the ground on which the hospital bearing her husband's name stands on Lamington Road. Having had ample experience in South Africa she was fully capable of organising the hospital. An excellent *pucca* building was built for 50 beds, with a dispensary for outside patients.

A Great Humanist.

"She had to appeal to the Municipal Corporation to get her a grant-in-aid to enlarge the sphere of the utility of the hospital, as patients, indoor and outdoor, flocked to the hospital. Her fame as an Englishwoman of great philanthropy had already spread far and wide. The hospital was in the vicinity of several mills. The working classes frequented it extensively, specially as the first block of the City Improvement Trust chawls in Agripada was within a hundred yards of the place. One had only to walk through with her, as I often did, the different wards to be convinced of what a true sister of charity and mercy she was and how in every nook and corner there was impressed the individuality of a great humanist. She showed our countrymen how a well-ordered hospital could rise from small beginnings to be a really first class institution in a few years as this hospital is, albeit that the accommodation is not large. The hospital has been doing good substantial work in that part of the city and, thanks to the appreciation of a benevolent Parsi lady, she was able later on to add a ward for phthisical patients. Donations were freely sent and she had the satisfaction of seeing the hospital established on a permanent basis when she left Bombay to share the fortunes of her husband, Major Doughty, abroad. And owing to some of her valued friends in the Corporation she was able to obtain a regular annual donation. But she did not leave Bombay before creating a permanent Trust for the future maintenance and management of the hospital. Her subsequent destiny as a veritable sister of mercy at Adana, where her husband was Consul, is well-known, and it is indeed most sad to see her a widow again. My own sympathy and that of the many good friends she has left behind her goes with her in this hour of her great bereavement. In Bombay we want many Mrs. Doughty-Wylies to give relief as she did, without ostentation and without any ambition of official reward, to our suffering humanity."

Abolition of a School.

We have received a largely signed representation from the inhabitants of Tando Mahomed Khan (Sind) in which a complaint is made against the decision of the local Municipality to abolish the Ferrers Anglo-Vernacular School, which is stated to be the only school that teaches English in the whole district and which had been supplying a much felt local want ever since its start in 1905. It is stated in the complaint that the decision has been arrived at by the Municipality for the not very cogent reason that there are only forty students in the school. The municipal authorities have urged, it seems, that the money spent on the school might better be spent in the shape of scholarships to boys for study at Hyderabad. But to abolish the only Anglo-Vernacular school in the district on these grounds seems to us to be a very retrograde step in educational policy.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA'S DECISION.

WOULD SEEK TO CONVINCE GERMANY.

LAST BATTLE FOR CALAIS.

ONE DARDANELLES FORT HOLDING OUT.

Speaking to naturalised Americans President Wilson indicated that the probable course of the United States with regard to the Lusitania would remain peace and she would seek to convince Germany of the injustice to mankind of the tragedy.

Well-known Senators declare that President Wilson will summon an extraordinary session of Congress to take action regarding the Lusitania.

President Wilson and Mr. Bryan have been inundated with telegrams from all parts of America, many urging an open rupture with Germany, to prevent further affronts to American dignity.

By wireless Germany has expressed to the United States the deepest sympathy at the loss of the Americans on the Lusitania. Count Bernstorff did likewise with Mr. Bryan.

At question time in the House Mr. Asquith in criticising Germany's inhumane methods of warfare, said there was no object in approaching Neutrals unless they were prepared to take action.

At the inquest on the victims of the Lusitania the jury returned a verdict of wholesale murder against the officers of the submarine, the Kaiser and German Government.

An anonymous warning has been issued regarding the Transylvania similar to the one issued about the Lusitania before she sailed. But it has had no appreciable effect on the booking.

Correspondents in Northern France state that the fierce fighting, which is general on a front of seventy miles from Arras to the Sea, is the final and most desperate battle for Calais.

North of Arras the French have maintained all important gains and progressed at several points. They have captured several guns and prisoners.

Sir John French reports enemy's five unsuccessful attacks eastward of Ypres. The German losses in these failures were very heavy.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S DECISION.

WILL TRY TO CONVERT THE KAISER.

PRESIDENT WILSON DECIDES.

SPEECH TO NATURALISED AMERICANS.

GERMANY TO BE PERSUADED OF HER INJUSTICE TO MANKIND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.

Speaking to naturalised Americans President Wilson indicated that the probable course of the United States with regard to the Lusitania would remain peace and she would seek to convince Germany of the injustice to mankind of the tragedy.

The President said that the example of America must be a special example.

Peace is a healing and elevating influence in the world while strife is not.

There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight, being so right that it is unnecessary to convince others by force. (Cheers.)

President Wilson did not refer to the Lusitania but his audience did not hesitate to apply his statement.

CONGRESS TO BE SUMMONED.

DECLARATION BY WELL-KNOWN SENATORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, May10.

Well-known Senators declare that President Wilson will summon an extraordinary session of Congress to take action regarding the Lusitania.

AFFRONTS TO AMERICAN DIGNITY.

OPEN RUPTURE WITH GERMANY URGED

WASHINGTON. May 10.

President Wilson and Mr. Bryan have been inundated with telegrams from all parts of America, many urging a rupture with Germany to prevent further affronts to American dignity and to President Wilson.

Law officers have unanimously agreed that there is no justification for the sinking of the Lusitania simply because warning had been given.

Neutral Governments are anxious to know America's decision as they have frequently intimated their willingness to join a movement for the protection of neutrals.

COUNT BERNSTORFF THREATENED

GERMAN TOWNS EN FETE.

LONDON, May 10.

Count Bernstorff has received an anonymous threat that the Embassy will be blown up to-day.

A telegram from Geneva states that German towns are beflagged and the Kaiser has ordered a half-holiday in schools.

GERMANY EXPRESSES DEEP SYMPATHY.

JUSTIFIES HER ACTION.

LONDON, May 10.

A German official wireless to the United States Government expresses the deepest sympathy at the loss of the Americans on the Lusitania and says:—

"The responsibility, however, rests with Great Britain for forcing Germany to retaliate. Also British vessels are armed and ram submarines."

The message asserts that the Lusitania carried 5,400 cases of ammunition.

It expresses regret that the Americans trusted English promises of safety rather than German warnings.

COUNT BERNSTORFF'S REGRET.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

Count Bernstorff has called on Mr. Bryan and expressed regret at the loss of the Americans.

LUSITANIA HOLOCAUST.

STRONG PULPIT REFERENCES.

THE WAR TEMPORARILY DWARFED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 10.

Never has stronger language been used in British pulpits than yesterday in preachers' references to the Lusitania, as, for instance the words uttered by the Rev. R. J. Campbell in the City Temple:—

"How long, oh Lord, before the hellish Empire of Prussian anti-Christ, the stronghold of Satan, shall be utterly and finally destroyed?"

The "Times" crystallises public sentiment when it says, that it is impossible to think of retribution till Germany has been overrun and Berlin entered. Our energies must be devoted to that unshakeable purpose.

The war is temporarily dwarfed and the papers are overflowing with details of the Lusitania.

SURVIVORS' ACCOUNTS.

The actress Jolivet, sister-in-law of Mr. Frohman, says that the latter refused to enter the boats. His last words were:—"Why fear death? It is the most beautiful adventure in life."

Several testify that Mr. Vanderbilt was exceedingly cool, and just before the vessel sank fastened his lifebelt to a solitary old woman who was passing. Mr. Vanderbilt was coming to Europe to equip and take motor-ambulances to France.

Three survivors were sucked inside the funnels from the sea and expelled by the rush of steam. One woman was thrown into a boat.

Lady Mackworth was found unconscious seated on an armchair in the water.

A Canadian clergyman states that after the Lusitania sank a submarine appeared and the crew surveyed the scene from the conning-tower. They then dived.

Two survivors state that they saw a torpedo fired from a distance of two-hundred yards. A third-class passenger says that during the voyage three Germans on board were arrested and were in irons at the time that the Lusitania was torpedoed.

The Cunard Company announces that the Lusitania was travelling at sixteen knots when she was torpedoed. The company announces that the Lusitania averaged twenty-one since November and twenty-two on her last voyage.

PROPOSED ENQUIRY.

MR. CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, May 10.

In the House of Commons Mr. Churchill informed various questioners that an inquiry into the lamentable loss of the Lusitania would be held without avoidable delay.

He emphasised that it was impossible to announce arrangements for patrolling the coast.

We had insufficient destroyers to provide escorts for merchantmen, of which more than two hundred arrived and departed daily safely.

The Admiralty had sent a warning to the Lusitania and directions for her course and these were acknowledged.

He could not detail the matter in view of the inquiry.

Mr. Churchill further intimated that the Admiralty acted on and studied carefully various warnings.

He did not know the size or number of the submarine which sank the Lusitania.

STRONG ANTI-GERMAN FEELING DEVELOPED.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL EXCHANGES TAKE ACTION.

LONDON, May 10.

The recent instances of German frightfulness have greatly stimulated recruiting which boomed this week-end.

The Liverpool Exchange has passed a resolution excluding Germans and Austrians, even naturalised. There is a strong anti-German sentiment in London.

The Baltic Exchange and Mark Lane opened with the National Anthem and afterwards buyers refused to talk to persons of German extraction.

The committees have requested such not to attend until further notice.

CALCUTTA AMERICAN'S INDIGNATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 11.

At a meeting of the American citizens residing in Calcutta held at the Grand Hotel this evening, Mr. A. P. Stockwell presiding, it was decided to send the following cable to the Associated Press, New York City:—

"American residents of Calcutta in public assembly wish to place on record their opinion, that the destruction of the Lusitania by a German submarine without regard to consequent loss of innocent lives is an act to be considered with horror and indignation by every honourable person. We express our firm conviction and belief that the American Government will take prompt action towards securing the safety of the lives of Americans and other Neutrals on the high seas."

WHOLESALE MURDERS.

INQUEST ON LUSITANIA VICTIMS.

JURY'S SCATHING VERDICT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

QUEENSTOWN, May 10.

At the inquest on the victims of the Lusitania, the jury returned a verdict stating that the sinking of the vessel was an appalling crime, contrary to international law and the conventions of all civilised nations.

"We charge the officers of the submarine, the Kaiser and German Government with the crime of wholesale and wilful murder."

CAPTAIN TURNER'S EVIDENCE

"THERE WAS NO PANIC."

QUEENSTOWN, May 10.

At the inquest Captain Turner testified that when he reached the danger zone boats were swung out and bulkheads closed.

During a period of haze he reduced the speed to fifteen knots and afterwards resumed at eighteen.

He received wireless messages, but did not send any. Suddenly the second officer shouted:—'Here's torpedo." He ran to the side and saw the wake and then the torpedo hit.

He gave the order:—'Boats out and women and children first.' We tried, he said, but couldn't check the speed of the ship. It would have been unsafe to lower boats till the speed had slackened. The Lusitania was making some headway when she sank. She floated exactly eighteen minutes.

We had no convoy and saw no warship. We went at eighteen knots so as to reach Liverpool without stopping within two or three hours of highwater. We had double look-outs. There was no panic.

Capt. Turner concluded with emphasis:—"I simply carried out orders and would do so again." The coroner complimented the Captain.

THE FUTURE OF HUMANITY

NEUTRALS AND UNCIVILISED WARFARE

LONDON, May 10.

At question time in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that Germany had carried on the war with progressive disregard of the accepted rules of warfare, but there was no object in approaching neutrals unless they were prepared to take some action. (Cheers). "We trust," he added, "that neutrals are growingly realising that the issues involved affect the whole civilised world and the future of humanity." (Loud cheering.)

ANONYMOUS WARNING TO STEAMER TRANSYLVANIA.

NO EFFECT ON BOOKINGS.

NEW YORK, May 10.

A similar warning has been issued regarding the Transylvania to that issued in the case of the Lusitania, but it has had no appreciable effect on bookings.

The Transylvania is the most recent addition to the Cunard fleet and was completed in 1914. She is 14,500 tons register, fitted with twin-screws propelled by turbine engines.

GERMAN JUBILATIONS.

LONDON, May 10.

The newspapers contrast the jubilation of Germany and congratulations of Admiral von Tirpitz to the Navy with the lamentable accounts of despairing mothers who have lost their children, rows of women and young children lying in morgues and hospitals filled with women suffering from wounds, shock and exhaustion.

SINKING OF THE DUTCH STEAMER.

QUITE A MISTAKE!

HAGUE, May 10.

Germany has informed the Netherlands that the Katwyk was sunk by a German submarine in mistake for a belligerent. Regret is expressed and compensation offered.

FINAL BATTLE FOR CALAIS.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN PROGRESS

INTENSE BOMBARDMENT OF YPRES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, May 11.

Correspondents in Northern France state that the fierce fighting, which is general on a front of seventy miles from Arras to the Sea, is the final and most desperate battle for Calais.

Losses on both sides have been very heavy.

The enemy's bombardment of Ypres on Saturday was most intense hitherto.

They pounded the British trenches which had to be abandoned but when the Germans advanced in masses they were mown down and finally repulsed.

PROGRESS NORTH OF ARRAS

PRISONERS AND GUNS CAPTURED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, May 10.

Last evening's communique said:—North of Arras we maintained all yesterday's gains, notwithstanding several German counter-attacks, and progressed at several points, especially between Carency and Souchez.

The total prisoners taken to three in the afternoon exceeded three-thousand, including a colonel and forty officers. We captured yesterday, and to-day ten guns and fifty machine-guns.

German attacks against Berty au Bac and the Bois le Pretre were repulsed.

SUCCESS BY FRENCH MARINES

FORTIFIED FARM CAPTURED.

PARIS, May 10.

A communique says:—French marines eastward of Saint Georges captured L'Union farm which had been very strongly fortified.

The Germans fired two shells into Dunkirk to-day.

Northward of Arras we maintained all our important gains.

Artillery engagements have occurred elsewhere.

FIGHTING ROUND YPRES.

ENEMY'S FIVE UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACKS.

LONDON, May 10.

Field-Marshal French says:—The Germans eastward of Ypres made five unsuccessful attacks yesterday. The German losses in these failures have been very heavy.

There has been only artillery action on the front of the First Army to-day.

WEST HARTLEPOOL STEAMER TORPEDOED.

CREW TAKE TO BOATS.

LONDON, May 10.

The West Hartlepool steamer Queen Wilhelmina has been sunk in the North Sea. She withstood considerable shelling from a submarine, but was too slow to escape. The crew were allowed to take to boats. The submarine fired a torpedo which missed, but the second hit.

Official and Personal.

The following are staying at Government House, Mahableshwar:—

General Sir Arthur Barrett, Lady Barrett and Miss Barrett.

Mr. B. G. B. Stephens, late Chairman of the Burma Chamber of Commerce will represent that body at the annual meeting of the British Imperial Council of Commerce fixed for June 2nd at London.

A Rangoon telegram states:—Aga Mahmood, Vice Consul for Persia, died on Monday night at his residence here at the age of 64.

THE DARDANELLES

ONLY ONE FORT HOLDING OUT

LAND FORCES OCCUPY KILLED BAHR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

QUEENS TOWN, May 10.

A Mitylene message to the "Daily Chronicle" says that warships are bombarding the eastern fort at Nagara, which is the only fort in the Narrows which has not been silenced. Land forces have occupied Kilid Bahr and the neighbouring heights.

BOMBARDMENT AT CLOSE RANGE.

LONDON, May 11.

A message from the Dardanelles to the "Daily Chronicle" dated May 6th, says that warships entered the Straits beyond Kephezburnu and bombarded the forts in the Narrows at close range.

The general situation is most satisfactory.

GENERAL D'AMADE ILL.

HIS SUCCESSOR NAMED.

PARIS, May 10.

General D'Amade is ill in the Dardanelles. He will be succeeded by the well-known Moroccan General Gouraud.

ENEMY'S IMPETUOUS ATTACK

REPULSED EVERYWHERE.

PETROGRAD, May 11.

A communiqué says:—

The enemy made an impetuous attack in massed formation in the Javornik Mountains above Lomnitza.

Their losses were so heavy that dead bodies prevented us from firing from our trenches.

Our infantry, notwithstanding fire from quick-firers, left their trenches clambered over them and swept the attacking columns with fire.

The enemy were everywhere repulsed.

The enemy after a stubborn fight forced a Russian detachment near the village of Zaleviki to fall back on the left bank of the Dniester.

Our advanced guards crossing the Dniester attacked on the Chabokruki front and at the confluence of Stryi and took 1,300 prisoners.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN SHAVLE REGION.

GERMANS CHASED.

PETROGRAD, May 11.

An official statement says:—Our offensive in the region of Shavle continued successfully on May 9th.

Our cavalry successfully attacked and chased for several score versts a Bavarian cavalry division supported by the Prussian Guard and an infantry regiment which had surrounded our troops operating in the direction of Keydany and Beyssagola.

The enemy after desperate battles in West Galicia succeeded in crossing the Upper Wiskola near Krosho.

We captured several thousands of Austrians and Germans in the past week

KAISER'S MOVEMENTS.

AMSTERDAM, May 10.

The Kaiser has arrived in Galicia and witnessed the engagement in which the Guards Division participated.

THE ZEPPELIN RAID.

HALF A DOZEN HOUSES DAMAGED.

SOUTHEND, May 10.

The bombs dropped by Zeppelins were mostly incendiary. They landed largely on the beach and roads. Damage was done to half a dozen houses. An aged man died in the hospital.

POONA BHAMPTA GANG CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 11.

A Bhampta gang case in which 41 accused were charged with being members of a gang associated for purposes of committing thefts was concluded before Mr. Balak Ram, acting Sessions Judge, to-day.

Five accused had been previously sentenced and to-day the jury unanimously found all the accused guilty with the exception of two who were acquitted and discharged as the assessors gave it as their opinion that there had been association for common purposes of theft.

The Judge paid a tribute to the able way in which Khan Bahadur Davar, Public Prosecutor, had marshalled his facts and to Inspector Sadavarte for the trouble he had taken with the investigation.

Some idea of the mass of evidence gone into may be had from the fact that the trial began on 14th February and lasted till 11th April there having been eighty hearings during which 362 witnesses were examined for the prosecution and sixty for the defence.

The Judge promised to pass sentences to-morrow morning.

LAHORE TRIAL.

MOSLEM APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

GERMAN INTRIGUES AT HONG KONG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 11.

In the Lahore conspiracy case before the Special Commissioners yesterday approver Nawab Khan, Rajput of Halwara, District, Ludhiana, having identified twenty-three of the accused proceeded to make his statement.

Nawab Khan left for the Far East in 1906 where he passed sometime and then returned to India in January 1909. Towards the end of 1909 he left his home again this time for the U. S. A. He reached San Francisco on 9th March, 1910, and tried fortune in various places and in different capacities of which he gave a detailed description. He ultimately left America with a large party in the Up Koreauk on the 29th August 1914. This outline was filled in by many details of his experiences during the period of his sojourn in the United States. At Vancouver he came across one Rahim who represented himself as a Muhammadan but was really a Hindu of Kathiawar and an avowed enemy of the English, who talked bitterly of the British Government in India and assumed a Muhammadan name merely to influence the Muhammadans against the British Government. At San Francisco he met one Ghulam Hussain who tried to instill seditious ideas in his mind by giving him seditious literature to read and also by discussing Indian politics with the witness. He finally informed the latter that he was a Hindu Brahman who was arrested at Patiala. He managed to escape to Persia with funds for Ajit Singh and Amba Parshad supplied by a society. In Persia he, Ajit Singh and Amba Parshad embraced Islam and he gave up his original name of Thakar Das and assumed that of Ghulam Hussain. Amba Parshad was still in Persia as he was old but Thakar Das and Ajit Singh left Persia with caravans and armed with passports from Persian Chiefs they reached Turkey and then France. He came over to America and Ajit Singh was living in France but Thakar Das wanted witness and other Indians to collect funds to enable them to bring Ajit Singh to America to spread revolutionary views among the Sikh population there. Thakar Das did not strike witnes as a sincere Mussalman for he had left France at the time of the Bakra-Id on hearing that the Mohammadans proposed to sacrifice a cow on the occasion. Questioned regarding that Thakardas confessed that he was neither a Hindu nor a Mahomedan but only a Hindustani whose sole object was to spread bitterness against the British Government in India. About this time an important meeting was held at San Francisco of the Mussalmans at which resolutions of sympathy with Turkey in the Balkan crisis were passed and a committee was organised to raise funds. This committee collected and sent 3,000 dollars to the Turkish Minister of War. Witness described his first introduction to Har Dayal at a public meeting at San Francisco and the first interview he had with the arch-conspirator next day at breakfast. Har Dayal talked in his usual style and when taxed by Nawab Khan for his reasons for disbelief in the existence of God gave the diplomatic answer that he really believed in the existence of God but preached atheism out of policy. The interview with Thakar Das and Har Dayal filled the witness's mind with new political ideas and he became a disciple of Har Dayal's and an active missionary in his cause.

HAR DAYAL'S ACTIVITIES.

From this point his evidence was occupied in the main with the recital of Har Dayal's activities, his intrigues with Americans, his exhortations to Indians, his appeals for funds and his frequent addresses at public meetings the proceedings of some of which were detailed by witness.

A Hindustani association with an executive committee was formally organised at Astoria which was visited by Har Dayal for whom they arranged a big demonstration of welcome. The branch of the society entrusted with the work of publishing suitable literature was named Hindi Association of the Pacific Coast and though Nawab Khan objected to the name as the word Hindi was obnoxious to the Muslims he was nevertheless outvoted. Har Dayal also proposed the name of the building of the press to be Yugantar Ashram. Nawab Khan again objected, but waived his objection on Har Dayal's urging that the paper Yugantar had been in existence for a long time in India and its name should be kept green. It was agreed to name the paper they were going to publish as the "Ghadr." They also decided to translate into Urdu the history of the Mutiny written by Savarkar in English. It was also agreed to hold an annual conference of Indians in America, Canada and Mexico, at which a report on the past year's work would be read and plans devised for the current year. All the time Har Dayal was staying with them at Astoria, he was busy addressing audiences, interviewing people and writing to newspapers. One day he read to 25 or 30 of them an Urdu article which he had written for the "Hindustan" of Lahore and which he explained he would send to Mrs. Chaudharani Sarala Devi. These events took place in May 1913. The witness stated that on Har Dayal's recommendation Jowala Singh awarded scholarships to four students, 3 Hindus and one Muhamadan, for receiving education in America for the fulfilment of their mission. The scholarships of the three Hindu students were continued but that of the Muhammadan Sayad Mahmud was discontinued on the alleged ground of Jowala Singh's financial circumstances having undergone a change for the worse. Har Dayal asked witness and other Mussalmans in America to support Sayed Mahmud and though they managed to do so the incident led to an open breach between the Hindu and Muhamadan members of the Hindi Association. Nawab Khan and most of his co-religionists severed their connection with the body and refused to pay the subscriptions which they had promised. Har Dayal tried his best to win back witness and though the latter remained firm for sometime he gave in a little later at the solicitation of Maulvi Barkat Ullah who urged union in the best interest of India. The breach was thus made up and Nawab Khan again fell in with Har Dayal's programme. Witness deposed to the seditious proceedings of further meetings in which some of the accused took prominent part and his statement made it quite clear that the object of the party in coming to India was no other than to raise the standard of revolt, the means to be adopted for the purpose being as deposed by previous witnesses. He explained the circumstances under which he too sailed in the Korea on the 29th August though he had no intention originally of leaving America at the time. He also testified to the advice which Maulvi Barkat Ullah, Pandit Ram Chand and Bhai Bhagwan Das gave them just before the boat sailed and the arrangements they made in appointing leaders and placing small parties of men under them. A Central Committee was appointed as the supreme body. He described their voyage and the incidents which marked their progress in the sea till they reached Hong-Kong where they left the Korea for good. At Hong-Kong they held meetings, tried to seduce Sikh sepoys and were joined by other members of their party who came from America and Canada in four ships. They also held an important private meeting of the Central Committee at which future programme was laid down, it being agreed that the several leaders should assemble in India at Ladhuwal on the 17th November, 1914. They also decided that they should not sail in a British steamer from Hongkong as the Emden was in the neighbourhood and it was thought that the British Government might blow up their steamer with one of the British war ships and then pretend it to be the work of the Emden.

INTERVIEW WITH GERMAN CONSUL.

The rest of the evidence especially with regard to the interview with the German Consul was similar to that of previous witnesses. He added that they asked the German Consul if in the event of their success in stirring up a revolution in India they could count upon the assistance of the German Navy in recompense. They said the Germans would have the right of free trade with India for a period. The Consul replied that he was not in a position to hold out any promise in this direction as he was not in proper touch with Berlin. He however impressed upon them the necessity of a revolution at the time as India could not have a better opportunity. He also promised to arrange that the Emden would do them no harm. About 150 of them finally sailed in the Tusha Maru on the 8th October, 1914, and on board the ship they held a secret meeting of the Executive Committee whereat they resolved that on reaching India they would attack police stations to equip themselves with arms and ammunition. The Tahsil treasuries and the royal raises were to be also looted and it was to be made impossible for Government to administer India. Post Offices, railway lines, bridges, telegraphic communications and patwarkhanas were to be pillaged and destroyed, jails to be broken and their inmates set free and induced to join their cause. They were to preach to the people and troops. No Indian was to be murdered unless he opposed them. The punishment of men of their own party for disobedience or interference was to be instantaneous death. The party then divided themselves into eight groups of volunteers with separate leaders. Witness instructed his group to purchase certain instruments on landing at Calcutta which were needed for the purposes of the rebellion. During the voyage to Calcutta they daily held meetings delivering inflamatory harrangues and recited seditious poems.

Nawab Khan had not finished his statement when the Court rose for the day.

MULTAN CONSPIRACY CASE.

NOLLE PROSEQUI ENTERED AGAINST 155 ACCUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, May 11.

The Juggiwala case opened before the Special Tribunal yesterday. A nolle prosequi was entered against 155 accused leaving 37 to be tried, two being absconders. Sardar Gaus Bakhsh, Honorary Magistrate of Mazari Biloches, first witness deposed that on urgent instructions from the Deputy Commissioner he proceeded on March 17 to Jatoi with 120 armed horsemen to assist a police enquiry into the dacoities. Forty-five suspects were arrested. The case is proceeding.

JHAND DACOITIES.

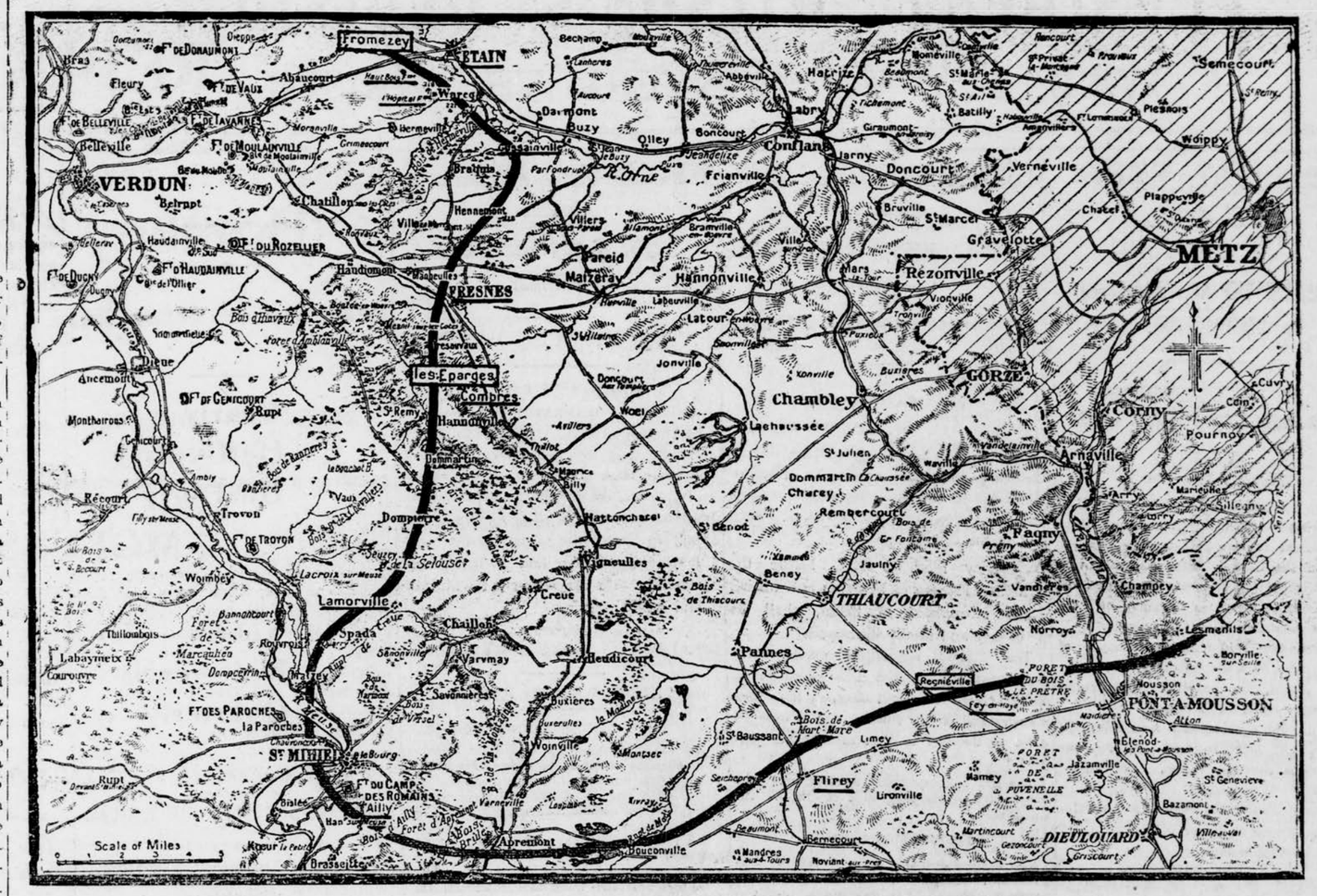
19 ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 11.

In connection with the Jhand dacoities twenty-two men were sent up for trial before the District Magistrate, Jhand, who convicted and sentenced two to seven years rigorous imprisonment, ten to five years and seven to three years each. One accused was discharged and two were acquitted.

THE FRENCH SUCCESSES BETWEEN THE MEUSE AND THE MOSELLE.



We referred in our leading article yesterday to the importance of the recent French successes on that part of the Western Front between the Meuse and the Moselle. After the retreat from the Marne, a German force with heavy guns made a dash from Metz and seized the town of St. Mihiel thus driving a wedge into the French lines. The Germans at St. Mihiel have two lines of communication with Metz one along the road through Vigneulles and Chambley, and the other through Heudicourt, Nonsard, and Thiaucourt, which is the railhead of the branch line from Arnaville up the Rupt-de-Mad. These two lines of communication between St. Mihiel, on the Meuse, and Metz, on the Moselle, have been strongly entrenched, and the French have been engaged in besieging these entrenchments with the object of pushing the northern and southern lines nearer and nearer together until the space between them is so contracted as to prevent communication along them. Then the Germans at St. Mihiel will either have to go or surrender.

The French have been engaged on this task since February and in the last month very great progress has been made, especially in the capture of Les Eparges, the plateau dominating the Plain of the Woevre. The German losses when they were ousted from this plateau were 30,000. The French have also had notable successes at Fromezey Gussainville, the Selouse wood to the North of St. Mihiel, the Bois d'Arlly, Apremont, the Bois de Mort Mare, Regnièville, and the Bois le Pretre to the East. The position of the Germans has now become one of great danger, and the bombardment of their base at Metz is highly significant. The map is reproduced from the London "Times."

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, May 9.

WOUNDED.

Capt. L. Corbally, Artillery.
Capt. L. Gordon, Gordons.
Capt. C. E. Wilson, Engineers.
Capt. E. L. Willcox, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut. E. Austin, Fourth Hussars.
Lieut. R. C. Neil, Medicals (attached Middlesex).
Lieut. F. G. Prichard, East Yorkshires.
Lieut. R. E. Shaw, Londons.
Second-Lieut. J. C. S. Barker, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. A. G. Coles, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. E. K. Denton, Artillery.
Second-Lieuts. J. C. S. Barker, A. G. Coles and E. K. Denton, Artillery.
Second-Lieuts. T. H. W. Williams, T. Bowen and E. McCawley, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut. J. Hopper, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. F. C. Royce, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. T. Brabazon, Essex.
Second-Lieut. R. Chrystal, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. W. J. Cox, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. A. A. Davy, Devons.
Second-Lieut. C. F. Master, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. M. Radclyffe, Fourth Hussars.
Second-Lieut. F. Thompson, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. J. M. Taylor, Argyll and Sutherlands.

WOUNDED IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Lieut.-Colonel F. G. Jones, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Major G. W. Kenny, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Capt. E. A. Corner, Hampshires.
Capt. A. P. Churchill, Essex.
Capt. C. Daubuz, Artillery.
Capt. N. Dewhurst, Army Service Corps.
Capt. A. J. Ellis, Border Regiment.
Capt. W. R. Meredith, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Capt. A. G. Macneile, Engineers.
Capt. J. G. North-Bomfard, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. K. M. Wearne, Essex.
Second-Lieut. H. G. Bambridge, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. G. J. Griffin, Munster Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. F. J. Jebens, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. S. F. Mansfield, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

LONDON, May 9.

KILLED.

Lieut. C. H. G. Martin, and A. E. Fraser, Monmouthshires.
Lieut. J. F. Greenwood, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieuts. R. S. Pryor, E. G. Taylor and R. A. D. McCulloch, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. H. W. T. Reed, Monmouthshires.
Second-Lieut. F. Franklin, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. A. Hyams, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. Abercrombie, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. W. E. Price, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. P. Featherstonehaugh-Frampton, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. H. C. Pecker, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. D. Lynden-Bell, Irish Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major W. Gowns, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut. R. Wallace, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. R. Blair-Cunynghame, Gordons.

KILLED IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Lieut.-Col. O. Godfrey Fausset, Essex.
Major H. J. Sammut, Essex.
Major F. D. Irvine, Engineers.
Major E. Leigh, Hampshires.
Capt. F. H. Morgan, Artillery.
Capt. G. A. Morton, Border Regiment.
Capt. G. W. Reid, Hampshires.
Capt. T. Shafto, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieuts. G. E. Pollard and E. C. Dorman, Munster Fusiliers.
Lieut. S. Giffard, Artillery.
Lieut. B. M. Ward, Essex.
Lieut. F. I. Perry, Essex.
Second-Lieut. T. Sullivan, Munster Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. S. S. Austice, Royal Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Capt. E. S. Stephenson, Gloucesters.
Lieut. A. J. Sanderson, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. H. Parker, Hampshires.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 11.

The following are the names of officers in the 113th list of casualties reported from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

Subadar Binja Ram, 125th Napiers Rifles.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major A. E. C. Perkins, 40th Pathans.

WOUNDED.

Captain B. Turnbull, 23rd Sikh Pioneers (attached 47th Sikhs).
Jemadar Zarif Khan, 127th Baluchis (attached 129th Baluchis).

A cable received by the Government of India from the Secretary of State reports that Lieutenant Geoffrey Gordon, lately of the Punjab Commission, attached to the 12th Lancers, was killed in action in France on 30th April.

Amongst the names in the 119th list of casualties reported from France and Belgium are those of Subadar Fatehjang, 37th Wilde's Rifles and Corporal W. E. Jackson, Madras Volunteer Artillery, attached to the Lahore Divisional Signal Company; both died of wounds.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Local Self-Government Resolution.

The "Statesman":—The reception extended by the Indian Press to the Government of India's resolution on local self-government has been, on the whole, (to put it mildly) lukewarm. This portentous pronouncement, following upon equally impressive discussions on education, sanitation, etc., seems to be generally regarded as lacking in conviction and reality. Even its warmest supporter in the Indian press of Calcutta—a newspaper which is usually able to pour a stream of eloquent eulogy over any departure which appeals to it, is reduced to quoting the resolution's own description of itself by way of commendation of its merits. Indian opinion in Madras is even less stirred than in Calcutta, for we have one of its chief journalistic exponents bluntly referring to the resolution as "a case of mountain in labour" and adding that "we cannot endorse by any means the self-satisfying conclusion of the Governor-General in Council in the concluding paragraph."

The Indian Masses.

"New India":—Let the alien "Times," in its arrogant silliness, say that the British official going about in the villages knows and understands the people better than the educated Indian. As well pretend that an Indian would understand the Deeside fisherman better than would the Scotch professor. The educated Indian has a duty to the villagers, too much neglected, and imperiously is he needed for the lightening of their lot. It is to him that they will readily turn, for help, counsel, guidance. He can aid them as no other can, and there lies his duty and his future strength. When the masses are awakened to the power that lies in constitutional agitation, the villagers will arise and walk, claiming with and through their leaders, the Liberty of India.

An Infamous Traffic.

The "Madras Times":—In passing sentence the Magistrate made some remarks to the effect that he had reason to believe from the records of his court that in Madras there are not a few evil persons, both men and women, who make it their business to lead girls astray, with the express purpose of bringing them into the bondage of a life of shame; and we understand that the attention of the police is being specially turned to these evil creatures. They are the agents of the twentieth-century slave-traffic—a traffic that is at least as infamous as the infamous slave-traffic of the sixteenth. The methods, to be sure, are insidious rather than brutal. In the slave-days of old the methods were brutal. The agents landed in the African village, seized the villagers by force, subjected them to all sorts of cruelties, and shipped them in chains to plantations to toil and to suffer for the rest of their short lives. In the modern slave-traffic, the agents are milder—with the mildness of the serpent when it beguiled Eve in the solitude of Eden; and their victims are Eves only. But the results are still more infamous. In South India the girls are lured from their homes to be shipped to Burma, or entrained to Kolar, or rickshawed to a den in Madras. The rest of their lives is as hopeless as that of the African villager in Jamaica or in Brazil, and there is as much work for a Wilberforce to-day as there was a century and a half ago.

Teutonic Brutality.

The "Pioneer":—That the Germans recognise the illegality of their actions is clear from the lying communique, mentioned by Sir John French, in which a week before they used these gases the British were charged with using them. It was evidently felt at Berlin that some pretext had to be found which would justify their action, at any rate to their own people; and with typical Teutonic clumsiness and stupidity it was decided to accuse their opponents of doing the very thing which they contemplated themselves. It may seem a hard saying to humanitarians and sentimentalists, but one is reluctantly driven to the conclusion that if war is to be waged on one side with an utter disregard of the rules which have been framed to mitigate the suffering entailed, it will become exceedingly difficult, if not absolutely impossible, for the other belligerents to continue to observe them. In any case the conduct of this war by the German Army has been so scandalous that a legacy of hatred and bitterness seems likely to remain for at least a couple of generations, and not a few Englishmen are beginning to question whether friendly feelings towards and intercourse with the German people will ever again be possible in their time.

A Foolish Objection.

The "Leader":—Lord Sydenham's objection was that the masses—that very convenient handle of opponents of Indian reform—would not attach importance to councils but would look up to the lieutenant-governor or the governor. How can they appreciate councils when you have not educated them and when the effect of your economic policy of a century and half has not been such an increase in their material comfort as to enable them to think of anything beyond how to provide themselves with their daily food? Are the masses in your own land discriminating judges of political institutions and constitutional niceties. But do not you flatter yourself that the masses even understand or are much concerned about even the governor or the lieutenant-governor. Their horizon is bounded in most cases by the village and to them the sircar is embodied in the chaukidar, the lambardar, the patwari, the kanungo, the constable, and the magistrate at the top and not in his superior or his Excellency. The force of tradition and conservatism fortified by ignorance is so strong in the masses that a powerful reminder is more to them than even his Excellency the Viceroy.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

U. S. RESTRICTIONS.

SUPPOSED DISCRIMINATION RESENTED.

The "Morning Post" correspondent at Tokyo writes thus about the present feeling in Japan regarding the restrictions imposed by the United States on immigration:—

Recently in this correspondence I had occasion to deal with Japan's grievances against the United States over the anti-alien land law in California. The other main difficulty over which the mind of Japan is much exercised is the restriction of Japanese emigration to the United States. The Vernacular Press of Japan makes constant and resentful reference to the present restrictions on immigrants as aimed specially at Japan, and calculated to humiliate and dishonour the nation. The so-called "Gentleman's Agreement," whereby Japan voluntarily undertakes to limit the number of her subjects migrating to America annually, is held up to reprehension as a self-imposed discrimination which Japan cannot continue to tolerate, and the United States is represented as deliberately discriminating against the Japanese in favour of immigrants from Europe. The impression which the Japanese public must inevitably get from the daily Press is that Japanese are more and more to suffer exclusion from America, and that those already there are exposed to grave injustice.

Of course, the picture presented by the Vernacular Press is very one-sided, and to that extent it is unfair and untrue. Nothing is said as to the fact that the restrictions on immigration apply chiefly if not altogether to labourers; that all other Japanese are perfectly free to come and go as they please; that thousands of tourists, students, scholars, and merchants from Japan are coming and going all the time; and that a few thousand labourers actually emigrate from Japan to the United States every year; and those already there, numbering more than fifty thousand, are prosperous, happy, and contented, pursuing their avocations without molestation. As a matter of fact, there are more than 200,000 Japanese in the United States at present. Moreover, Japanese immigration is as much resrticted in Canada and Australia as in the United States. Nor is anything said of the fact that all alien labour is absolutely banned from Japan herself.

PRESS MISREPRESENTATION.

The Vernacular Press is the only source of information on such important matters to the fifty millions of Japan; they are absolutely dependent on the Press for their knowledge of conditions and opinions prevailing in America. The Press has misrepresented the situation, and the public can know nothing to the contrary. The only effective way of relieving the situation for the present would be to carry on a campaign of enlightenment in the Japanese Press removing misconceptions and answering questions raised, a worthy undertaking that would be very easy to perform were some properly qualified person deputed to do it.

Baron Shibusawa, the greatest of Japan's merchant princes, well voices the sentiments of his countrymen when he declares: "The question is one for America herself to settle. I say without any reservation that the California question is an American question; and it is the duty of America to solve it." This is the Japanese attitude; and as America is doing nothing to solve the difficulty but sending messengers to talk to those Japanese who are already friendly and well informed, the state of dissatisfaction that prevails in Japan may well be imagined. This constant reiteration of friendship for Japan, which in any case does not reach a million of the Japan, is about as useless as talking to a man of your affection for him while he is shouting "Get off my toe!" In Japan it is a cry of even greater anguish—it is "Get off my corns!"

A RACE QUESTION.

The question of Japanese emigration is going to come more and more to the front after the General Election. The Japanese will never rest until their emigrants to America are placed on equal footing with those from Europe. As Baron Kato, the Tokyo Foreign Minister, said to the latest deputation of peacemakers from America: "There is no discussion among Americans about Europeans, no controversy between Americans and immigrants from Europe, and why, then, should there be any controversy between Americans and immigrants from Japan?" And then he went on to say that there was not enough sympathy for Orientals in America. The Japanese do not understand the barrier raised against Orientals in the United States because they are almost wholly ignorant of economic conditions and the Labur Market in America, as these have never been fully explained to them. The difficulty of taking care of so many thousands of aliens of diverse races, creeds, and customs does not seem to occur to the Japanese, though when a few Koreans were brought to work on Japanese railways they were quickly hustled out of the country.

To the Japanese the immigration trouble in America is a race question; and the restrictions on Japanese are regarded as wholly due to race prejudice. No wonder, then, that the question is a canker in the heart of the nation. It rankles in the breast of every patriot of Nippon. This, of course, shows how sadly the situation is misunderstood in Japan. The Japanese have not yet come to understand how impossible it is that a stream of immigration from the East meeting a still stronger stream from Europe on American soil, should not in some degree clash and, if uncontrolled, ultimately cause revolution. The educated Japanese see and admit the difficulty; but the millions do not. I am one of those who believe that if the question were presented to the Japanese in a rational manner they would understand. Suppose the Japanese were asked to admit freely American farmers and give them native rights of land ownership, would the request be for a moment entertained? Certainly not! The Japanese would reply, however, that it is not the restriction they abhor so much as the discrimination against Japanese in favour of Europeans. It is the invidious reflection on the Japanese race that is resented, and which America must remove.

THE DRINK BILL.

ESTIMATED AT 166,681,000.

"The drink bill of the United Kingdom for 1913, was calculated by Mr. C. B. Wilson of the United Kingdom Alliance, amounted to £166,681,000, distributed thus: England and Wales, £137,041,000; Scotland, £15,815,000; Ireland, £13,823,000.

"The drink bill for 1913 showed an increase of £5,128,000 over that for 1912. And in 1913 there were 363,434 proceedings in the courts for drunkenness.

"The drink bill may be analysed in a different way, thus: Spirits, £50,154,000; Beer, £104,747,000; Wine, £10,280,000; British wines (e.g., cider), £1,500,000.

"For a household of five persons the drink bill works out at £18. 2s. 1d., or practically 7s. a week," says the "Daily News."

"The number of retail houses for selling drink is, in all, 141,000, or one to every 200 persons over twenty years old. Of these houses 112,000 are on-licences and 29,000 are off-licences. Under Mr. Balfour's Act the number of licences is being gradually reduced, but, on the other hand, many public-houses are increasing in size and attractiveness, so that it is uncertain whether the actual facilities for procuring liquor have been limited.

"The number of clubs was 9,295, in which institutions the actual expenditure on drink was estimated to be about £3,500,000, or less than 2½ per cent. of the entire consumption. In any scheme for restriction or prohibition clubs would have to be included, but their importance as drink-selling places should not be exaggerated. The above figures include all kinds of clubs—for intance, golf clubs, in which the consumption of alcohol is entirely subsidiary.

"The number of persons employed by the trade is, in normal times, over 400,000. This figure has doubtless been affected by recruiting. Only one-fourth of the 400,000—fewer, that is, than 100,000—are employed in brewing and distilling and carting the liquor. The rest are employees in hotels and public-houses.

"If the entire trade were to be closed down, the displacement of labour would be undoubtedly a serious matter, but certain other considerations should not be overlooked. Of the 300,000 persons who are engaged directly or indirectly as retailers, about 95,000 are unmarried women, of whom say, one-third are barmaids or women publicans, while the rest are domestic servants.

"Mr. Lloyd Georgge receives from the Trade in all its branches a sum of sixty millions a year, or nearly one-quarter of the entire national revenue. What he would stand to lose were total prohibition to be adopted would, therefore, be not less than five millions a month.

"The cost of the war to Great Britain is not less than fifty-five millions a month. From the Treasury standpoint, therefore, one month of war would equal eleven months of prohibition."—"Public Opinion."

AN INDIAN MISSIONARY'S HEROISM

A correspondent writing to a contemporary relates the following story of a missionary educationist:—About five years ago a young Indian boy in a hostel attached to a Mission School was attacked with cholera and by the time the doctor came in the boy had collapsed to such an extent that the doctor advised contact with the human body, with artificial respiration (when it failed). It was a curious prescription. The European missionary-in-charge, however, without a moment's delay, stripped himself of his clothes up to his wrist and lay in contact with the boy from 8p.m. to 1 a.m. doing the needful when respiration threatened to fail. At 1 a.m. the boy opened his eyes and was able to take medicine and he recovered health in a day. "This was done by an 'obscure' missionary, and no newspaper has up to this published this news, probably as the sacrifice was made on behalf of a poor Indian and the Missionary was too modest to allow any mention of it."

FUTURE OF PARTIES.

Mr. F. A. Newdegate, Conservative M. P. for the Tamworth Division of Warwickshire, speaking in Birmingham, on April 12 said that he could not help thinking that the political parties might not be quite the same after the war as they were before, and that there would be much more sympathy with the Labour party, not the Independent Labour party, but the true representatives of the working classes, who, according to their light, were doing the best they could for themselves and their families, and who had proved themselves inspired by true patriotism. In the future there would probably be more sympathy with those people than with some theorists who were supposed to support the Liberal party, and were already thinking how they could make it easier for Germany when the war was over to retain her position, absolutely forgetful that if Germany were successful she would grind us down from our place amongst the nations.

Quick relief from a tight, dry cough is obtained by the use of Zymole Trokeys. An excellent thing after singing or talking to prevent hoarseness. 30

THE TRIPLE MURDER CHARGE.

HUSBAND'S LETTERS.

THE PRISONER'S EXCITEMENT.

The hearing of the charge against George Smith of murdering three women whom he had married was continued at Bow-street on the 15th April. The evidence called was chiefly concerned with the death of Beatrice Mundy, who was found dead in her bath at Herne Bay on the 15th July, 1912. The other brides, Alice Burnham and Margaret Lofty, died under similar circumstances at Blackpool and Highgate. The case was again adjourned.

The original depositions made by Henry Williams at the inquest on Bessie Williams at Herne Bay (it was asserted that the prisoner married Miss Munday in the name of Williams) were read. The following passage refers to the discovery of the tragedy:—

I went upstairs into the bedroom, then into the bathroom. She had said the previous night that she would have a bath in the morning. I saw she was in the bath; her head was in the water, submerged. She had a piece of soap in her hand. I pulled her head out of the water, and rested it outside the bath. I at once went for Dr. French, then hurried back to the house. Dr. French arrived soon after. When I returned I went back to the bathroom. Her head sunk down again in the bath, her mouth being on a level with the water. The doctor felt her pulse and said he was afraid she was dead. We got her out of the bath, and the doctor tried artificial respiration. After ten minutes he said it was hopeless.

Answering questions put by members of the coroner's jury, Williams said that the water had to be carried to the bathroom, and the deceased must have carried it there herself. He could not say whether she was dead when he first saw her in the bath. The bath had been bought by his wife three months before. It had no connecting pipe, and the water had to be carried to it.

At the inquest the cause of death was given as follows:—"While taking a bath she had a seizure, causing her to fall back in the water and be drowned. Death was due to misadventure."

REQUEST FOR MONEY.

Herbert Mundy, uncle of Bessie Mundy, said that his niece's share of her father's estate amounted to £2,500, which was subsequently secured under trustees. He received the dividends and gave his niece £8 a month, which absorbed nearly, but not quite, all the money. On the 26th August, 1910, he received an intimation of the marriage signed "Henry Williams," and on the 29th August a request, signed "H. Williams," to forward his niece's money in postal orders, and send as much money as he could. Subsequently he had letters from solicitors.

On the 13th July, 1912, he received the following telegram:—"Bessie died in a fit this morning. Letter follows." He next received the following letter:

Words cannot describe the great shock I am suffering at the loss of my wife. The doctor said she had a fit in the bath. I can assure you everything was done that was possible on her behalf. I can say no more.—Believe me, yours faithfully, Henry Williams.

The following letter, written on the 18th July, was read:—

Dear Sir,—In answer to your letter to hand this morning, I have no further particulars to make in relation to Bessie's death, except the verdict brought in by the coroner's jury. When the weekly press comes out I will forward you the account it provides. I am astonished at the mean and most unmanly attack of her brother Howard, who notwithstanding every opportunity given to him to come here and see the proceedings carried out by the officials, wrote at the eleventh hour a most offensive letter to the district coroner, in which he asks him to hold a very strict investigation, and to be very careful. I will leave you to guess what the coroner, the doctor, the jury, and the police thought of such a letter.

"IN REGARD TO HER WILL."

As for myself, the time will come when I can as a man, with all the feeling that becomes a man, ask Brother Howard his reasons for writing that letter. I have not yet got over the shock of losing the one I thought most of in all this world. The only comforter I have now is the great God Himself, on Whom I rely to give me sufficient strength to bear this calamity.

P.S.—In regard to her will my counsel will in due course make things known to you.

In further evidence the witness stated that a caveat was entered against the will, but was subsequently withdrawn.

The following passage was read from a letter to her uncle from Miss Mundy:—

Sorry to say last Tuesday night I had a very bad fit; and again on Thursday, and now I feel very weak and suffer with my nerves and headache. My husband has proved as good as anyone could wish. He has procured attendance from the best doctors. I don't like to bother my relatives with my misfortunes, but my husband told me to write to them all and inform them of my breakdown. I have made my will, which has been confirmed by a solicitor, and in it I leave everything to my husband, which is only natural, as I love him so.

Miss Raply, secretary to Mr. Wilbee, the owner of 80, High Street, Herne Bay, gave evidence in connection with the letting of the premises to a man named Williams in May 1912. She would not identify him with the prisoner. In discussion as to references, he said he had between £60 and £70 in the bank, and she replied, "If you are going to furnish the house it won't leave much to live on." To that the man said, "My wife has a private income I have nothing, but I dabble a bit in antiques." He next said, "I might as well tell you that my wife is a notch above me."

"A GOOD INVENTION, THAT!"

At this point the prisoner uttered a protest this being the first time he had spoken during the day. "A good invention that!" he declared.

Mr. Bodkin: Did he say how he had met her?—Yes, he said he met her in a boarding house.

The Prisoner (indignantly): Is it likely I should tell you my business? It is an invention.

The Magistrate (to the prisoner): You must be quiet.

The witness added that the man signed the agreement. She first heard of Mrs. Williams's death on the morning of the 16th July. Williams was very agitated when he arrived at the office. He put his arms on the top of the desk, and sobbed very much indeed. She asked him what was the matter, but he made no reply at first. Then he sobbed. "She is dead."

The witness asked him whom he meant, and he said that his wife was dead.

Mr. Bodkin: What happened next?—He then looked up, and said: "Wasn't it a jolly good job I got her to make a will?"

The prisoner rose excitedly from his seat when this statement was made. "It is all lies," he shouted; "it is all very well to be expected to sit quiet under this, but how is a man on trial for his life to keep quiet when such things are said?"

"Do remain quiet," the Magistrate demanded.

"You don't know my feelings, Sir John," retorted the prisoner. "It is all very well, but how can I sit here and listen quietly to such lies when I am on trial for my life? It is characteristic of her; it is all invention. As if I would tell a woman that!"

Mr. Bodkin (to the witness): In what sort of way did he say it was a good job his wife had made her will?

The witness paused a moment before replying, and the prisoner ejaculated: "Go on, invent something."

"It seemed to strike me," he wished he hadn't said it immediately after," the witness eventually answered.

After further evidence had been given, the prisoner said: "This is only a waste of time. I am continually being brought here for nothing at all."

The prisoner was remanded.

GERMAN TORTURE.

MEDIÆVAL SAVAGERY OF OFFICERS.

A young Russian corporal named Panasuk, who penetrated in disguise the German lines on the East Prussian front and was captured, tells a terrible tale of German cruelty, writes Mr. H. Hamilton Fyfe, the special correspondent of the "Daily News" from Petrograd.

He was taken to the headquarters of the nearest German staff at Rorog, across the frontier. Here ten officers first offered him money for information about the Russian forces and then threatened him with torture. The brave boy remained steadfast, and resolved not to reveal anything though he did not believe the officers would carry out their revolting programme. He had not reckoned with the character of the men with whom he had to deal. One of them asked for a knife and deliberately slit off the lobe of his right ear. "Will that make you speak?" he inquired brutally. The boy did not reply, and he was determined now to endure without flinching whatever torture the ruffians might inflict.

The same officer then proceeded to cut off part of the ear, until scarcely any remained around the orifice. At the end of an hour the victim, being still unmoved, another officer proceeded to pare away the cartilage of the nose. Because the lad refused to answer a question he struck him a blow in the mouth. Panasuk's hands were then tied behind him.

Subsequently he was sent under escort to join other prisoners. Luckily on the way he managed to escape and succeeded next day in returning to the Russian lines. Panasuk is now in hospital at Warsaw.

THE ANNOTATION HABIT.

Speaking recently at the opening ceremony of the first public library in Mysore State, Sir Leslie Miller, Chief Judge, said he hoped that the Committee might see its way to making a rule punishing with death or transportation for life "any subscriber who by means of any lead pencil, chalk pencil, steel pen, quill pen, fountain pen orany other instrument whatsoever, shall make any mark, note, sign, exclamation, interrogation, observation, annotation, criticism or witticism in or upon any margin, flyleaf, title page or any other part whatsoever of any book, magazine, periodical, newspaper or other publication." Sir Leslie added:—"I for one shall be happy to assist in enforcing the penalty."

STOMACH TROUBLES DUE TO ACIDITY.

SO SAYS EMINENT SPECIALIST.

So-called stomach troubles, such as indigestion, wind, stomach-ache and inability to retain food, instead, of indicating that the stomach is out of order, are in nine cases out of ten simply evidence that fermentation is taking place in the food contents of the stomach, causing the formation of gas and acids. Wind distends the stomach, and causes that full, oppressive feeling sometimes known as heartburn, while the acid irritates and inflames the delicate lining of the stomach. The stomach, however, is not at fault. The trouble lies entirely in the fermenting food. Such fermentation is unnatural, and acid formation is not only unnatural, but may involve the most serious consequences if not prevented. To prevent or stop fermentation of the food contents of the stomach and to neutralise the acid, and render it bland and harmless, half a teaspoonful of *bisurated* magnesia, probably the best and most effective antacid known, should be taken in a quarter of a glass of hot or cold water immediately after eating, or whenever wind or acidity is felt. This stops the fermentation, and neutralises the acidity in a few moments. Fermentation, wind, and acidity are dangerous and unnecessary. Stop or prevent them by the use of a proper antacid, such as *bisurated* magnesia, which can be obtained from any chemist, and thus enable the stomach to do its work properly without being hindered by poisonous gas and dangerous acids.—M.F.P.

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GERMAN PEACE "FEELERS."

CUNNING INTRIGUES IN AMERICA.

Despite official disavowals and refusals to comment, the Washington correspondents agree that suggestions of terms of peace which might be acceptable to Germany have been made in various high quarters, first with the object of "feeling the way," and, secondly, to place the burden of blame upon the Allies if the war should be continued, remarks the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." Neither President Wilson nor Mr. Bryan will discuss the matter, and this fact surprises nobody, because the Allies have several times stated very definitely that any efforts by America to secure a movement in favour of peace before the Allies desired such action would have no binding effect whatever upon their military arrangements, and would, indeed, be viewed with indifference.

Washington is well informed on this point, and still the talk of peace persists in the diplomatic capital, and even more, perhaps, in New York, where the sensational rises on the Stock Exchange are largely attributed to the conviction that the war will end before most people have been expecting. The German denials are strong, but it is known that the feelers regarding terms emanated not from the Allies, but from German sources.

A HOPELESS CAUSE.

It is stated here Berlin is susceptible to the opinion which prevails in this, the greatest of neutral countries, and for that reason one should emphasise that Germany's cause is regarded here as hopeless. From the moment when her whole carefully laid plan of campaign was upset by the failure of the drive against Paris her defeat had been predicted by American military experts. It is certain that she now fights because she is not ready to acknowledge defeat, but she fights without hope. That is a situation, it is believed in the United States, which must have its effect upon the minds of the people. But should Austria make peace, what, asks America, would Germany be fighting for? She went to war to support her ally's designs against Serbia. It was a Prussian policy, and when the very cause and subject of the giant fray had been removed how would Prussia convince Southern Germany that it would be right and just to shed more Saxon and Bavarian blood?

If Austria yields it will not be long. Washington holds, before Germany begins parleying. "Bismarck," says the "New York Times" to-day, "knew when to begin war. He would have known when to end this one. If any part of that great statesman's wisdom belongs to the Germans of to-day we may be sure they are taking thought how best and soonest they may bring the war to a close."

GERMANY MUST GIVE PLEDGES.

The same leading journal, which in this case reflects probably the most enlightened opinion of America, says: "Of two things we may feel reasonably well assured. That, if Germany made it known that she was willing to treat for peace, the Allies would listen and Germany would be willing to give pledges against any future breach of the peace. We may feel sure of the first, because the Allies are not fighting for the love of war; they are fighting in a war which they believe Germany forced upon them. They are a as sick of it as she possibly can be, and would gladly end it at the first intimation that their foe was ready to begin the discussion of the preliminaries of peace.

"We know that the firmness and obduracy of the German character must be reckoned with. May we not also take hope and heart from the feeling that the German people must be reckoned with, a people whose awful sufferings have undoubtedly gone far to soften their obduracy? Though the military class, which is the governing class, might be unyielding and willing to spill new torrents of German blood and further waste the substance of the land, the German people will have their way if they make it known that they have had enough of the war."

Writing on the subject of the conditions of peace suggested in Germany, the "Matin" says: "All this is idle gossip. Peace will be concluded when Germany and Austria-Hungary are beaten, and not before. Thus have the Allied Great Powers decided."

A DANGEROUS ALIEN.

EX-GERMAN CAVALRYMAN'S APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION.

A young German named Alexander Emile Sauer, who received his discharge from the German army just before the war broke out, and whom Mr. Garrett, the Marylebone magistrate, described as a danger to the country, unsuccessfully appealed at the London Sessions against a conviction and a sentence of six months' imprisonment for being in unlawful possession of a camera and eleven military maps and other articles. The appellant was sentenced on March 16, and was also recommended for expulsion.

Mr. Travers Humphreys, who appeared for the respondent, said that Sauer came to this country in March or April of last year. He was accompanied by a young woman named Bertha Winneberg, a German, who was apparently his mistress. His father at the time was living in this country, and was undoubtedly a wealthy German. The father left England just before the war broke out. The appellant and the girl Winneberg went to live at St. Mark's-road, North Kensington, and they were supplied with money by the father. On August 10 Sauer registered himself, and at that time said that he was not in possession of any motor car, pigeons, firearms, etc., but the articles which were the subject of the charge and conviction were afterwards found.

Inspector Sanders said that the appellant had been in a German cavalry regiment. His father had left behind a valuable high-powered motor car. The appellant had been in a concentration camp at Peel, Isle of Man, whilst the police were tracing his movements.

The inspector, asked by Mr. Curtis Bennett, who appeared for Sauer, why he remembered the appellant coming to register so clearly, replied, amid laughter: "Because Bertha Winneberg was dressed in such an indecent manner; she had a transparent dress on which you could see through."

Mr. Curtis Bennett.—That is a good reason for forgetting it, and not remembering it (laughter).

The bench dismissed the appeal with costs.

THE CARPATHIAN COMMANDS.

By way of explanation of the German control, now complete, of the operations in the Carpathians, the Vienna newspapers are publishing panegyrics on the marvellous "harmony" of the Austrian and German Armies. A semi-official article describes the dovetailing of German and Austrian commands in previous phases of the war, and says that in the Carpathians a German Southern Army, which has absorbed the Austro-Hungarian forces on its front, has been inserted between an army commanded by General Boroevic and an army commanded by General von Pflanzer-Baltin. The combined forces, it is said, now constitute "an absolute unity."

GERMAN ANTI-WAR SOCIALISTS.

OUTSPOKEN CRITICISMS.

MILITARISM A FOE TO PROGRESS.

The special correspondent of the "Standard" at Berlin sent the following message by an indirect route on April 10.—

Three more Socialist newspapers have been punished by temporary suspension and in each case the offence for which this penalty was inflicted was the publication of the article by the Socialist leader, Edward Bernstein, the principal passages of which were quoted in a previous letter. The general purpose of Bernstein's article was to prove that the Socialists of all the different combatant countries should bring pressure to bear on their respective Governments in favour of peace. The three Socialist newspapers suspended for reprinting this article are the "Arbeiter-Zeitung" (Essen), the "Arbeiter-Stimme" (Solingen), and the "Arbeiter-Zeitung" (Remscheidt).

A CAREFULLY DRAFTED ORDER.

The military decree of suspension addressed to the Solingen "Arbeiter-Stimme" runs as follows:

"The seventy-sixth number of your newspaper of this year contains an article by Edward Bernstein. In this article the Socialist parties of the various countries at war are exhorted to combine in a demand for peace; further the article contains a passage which can be interpreted as meaning that soldiers who belong to the Socialist party should not shoot at the enemy. The article as a whole, and this passage in particular, are of a nature to incite to treason, and such utterances can not be tolerated, inasmuch as they endanger the domestic peace of our own country and are harmful to us in the conduct of war. Reluctant as I am to suppress newspapers, and glad as I should be to avoid any such measure after my conference with the editors of all the Socialist journals in the district of my command, and especially after the written declaration which they forwarded to me on January 22, nevertheless, in this case, in view of the dangerous character of the Bernstein article which directly imperils the welfare of the Fatherland, I cannot burden myself with the responsibility of ignoring it. Therefore I have to inform you that your newspaper has been suspended from publication for three days, and that the police authorities of your town have been notified to this effect with instructions to make sure that my order is obeyed. If you publish this decree you must refrain from any kind of comment.—(Signed). The Commanding General, Von Gayl."

In the Diet of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha the Socialist deputy Geithner made a speech on the present situation, utilising the debate on the Ducal Government estimates for the purpose, in the course of which he said:—

"I am a Socialist now as before the war, and I cannot see anything magnificent in what Germany is doing on the field of battle. On the contrary, I see in this war nothing but the proof that society organised on a capitalistic basis is not capable of upholding civilisation or of preventing its utter ruin. In view of what is happening should we praise militarism? Are not the mad preparations for war made by the European Powers the real cause of the war? The policy of unlimited armaments leads to only one conclusion: there comes a moment when the guns which have been manufactured in such numbers just go off, as it were, of their own accord."

Speaking in the same discussion, the Socialist deputy Schauder said:—"I regard this war as a disgrace to civilisation and to our era. It is useless to abuse us as traitorous fellows who have no love for the Fatherland. I love my Fatherland perhaps more deeply than those who have plunged Germany into war, and I consider that this war might have been prevented if the rulers of the German Empire had preserved their sanity. It is sheer madness to drill the boys in our schools, besides being illegal. The youth of this country must be reared not to worship war and all its unspeakable horrors, but to abhor it."

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Bombay Government have published a pamphlet entitled "Agricultural Engineering in the Bombay Presidency" with the double object of explaining the valuable work which is being done by the Agricultural Engineer and of inducing cultivators to go to that officer freely for advice and assistance.

The pamphlet starts with an introductory chapter which describes the initiation and development of the Agricultural Engineer's Department, and gives a brief statement of the agricultural problems which may present themselves to an engineer. The following chapters trace in detail the work that has already been or is now being done in connection with the boring of wells, pumping by mechanical means and the use of power plant in general, and particular emphasis is laid on the fact that one and the same engine can do various kinds of work, and on the economic value of co-operative ownership of power plants. The concluding chapter shows the lines on which the Department is run and explains how the Agricultural Engineer's advice can be obtained. It should be added that the chapter on well boring contains an account of the measures taken to procure an adequate supply of water in that exceedinggly dry area in the Deccan in which the presence of trap rock below the surface of the soil has hitherto rendered well boring an expensive and risky speculation.

The pamphlet can be obtained at the Book Depot attached to the Government Central Press, Bombay, at a cost of two annas.

GERMAN PRAISE OF BRITISH TROOPS.

EXCELLENT BRITISH GUNNERY.

"With the Crown Prince of Bavaria's Army in France, March 20," is the date line attached to a dramatic account of his experiences on a personally conducted tour in face of the British lines near Neuve-Chapelle sent by a special correspondent to the "New York Times." The entire narrative is studied with incidents illustrating the excellence of the British gunnery and the cleverness of our airmen, to both of which the German officers paid a high tribute.

"I was told," the correspondent says, "that the French were to the south of the La Bassee Canal and the English to the north of it. We were escorted by a captain of the 9th Infantry Regiment through more than a mile of labyrinthine approach trenches.

"The captain called attention to the fact that the sides and edges of the trenches were covered with a new film of a peculiar yellow. Peering judiciously over the top you noticed that the fields adjoining were covered on every square inch with some peculiar yellow. "That is the deposit from the yellow smoke clouds which are characteristic of English and American shells."

In twenty minutes the farthest front was reached, and the correspondent notes that the trenches here and before Givenchy were the strongest he had seen anywhere—real field fortifications. These trenches, the battalion commander said proudly, are built to keep out everything except water. He and others spoke with great respect of the khaki-clad enemies, describing them as tough customers, good fighters at close quarters, and excellent marksmen.

Soon a periscope was brought to the correspondent and he gazed at Givenchy. Close to the front of the village is the slightly curving line of the English front with its high rampart of earth-filled bags, then a hundred yards of open fields without a bush or tree, and then four lines of "Spanish riders," as the Germans nickname their sectional wire entanglements, and in them 125 khaki figures sown thickly over a patch not much over 200ft. long and a few feet wide. A few bodies were caught on the wire entanglements.

The captain explained that these 125 were the remnants of three desperate charges on March 10 when the object of the English apparently was to keep the Germans guessing as to whether the real attempt was being made at Givenchy or at Neuve-Chapelle. "The English had made three gallant but hopeless attacks at 9-15 and at 9-45 a.m., and at 4-15 p.m. On the second attempt fifty English had actually broken through at one point and got into the German trenches. Two were taken prisoners and the rest were killed and had been buried."

DRINKS OF THE DAY.

NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

LEMON SYRUP.

A very good syrup is made of 4 lemons, 2½lb. of loaf sugar, and 2oz. of tartaric acid. Peel the lemons very thinly and put the peel into a saucepan, containing a quart of water. Slice the lemons, remove the pips, and put into a basin or jug with the sugar and tartaric acid. Bring the water to the boil and pour over the lemon, etc. Stir well until all the sugar is melted. Cover over until the following day, then strain and bottle for use. About 2 tablespoonfuls should be used to a tumbler of water or soda water.

PERSIAN CHERBET.

Mix 1lb. of castor sugar with 4oz. of carbonte of soda, 4oz. of tartaric acid, and one drachm of essence of lemon. Put all through a very fine sieve and keep in a well-corked bottle. When required mix a heaped teasponful in a glass of iced water.

BOSTON CREAM.

This is a favourite American drink. Boil 2lb. of white sugar in 2 quarts of water until it forms a syrup. When cold add 2oz. of tartaric acid, 1oz. essence of lemon, and the whites of 3 eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Then bottle. When wanted put a wineglassful of the syrup into a tumbler of water and add sufficient carbonate of soda to make it effervesce.

BARLEY WATER.

Put 2 tablespoonfuls of the best pearl barley into a stew pan with 3 pints of cold water. Let it boil gently for 10 minutes. Then pour off the water and add the same quantity of cold water. Do this three times and the barley will then be quite clear.

Put the thinlypared rind of a lemon into a jug, remove all white pith and pips from the lemon, cut it in slices and put that also in the jug with a teacupful of castor sugar. Strain the boiling barley water over stir well and leave to get cold. Remove the lemon rind and it is then ready to drink.

DACOITIES IN EASTERN BENGAL.

EFFECT OF WHOLESALE ARRESTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 11.

Owing to the prompt measures taken by the Government in arresting simultaneously about a hundred persons a stop has been put to dacoities at Bakergunj. There has not been reported a single case after those arrests which took place on 28th of April and the preceding days.

A gang of thirty-eight persons are being tried by Mr. Rabindra Narain Roy, Deputy Magistrate at Garuria, under police station Bakergunj, under Section 110 of Criminal Procedure Code. About three hundred witnesses will be examined. The trial has been proceeding since May 6th.

"LEADING LADIES" OF THE DAY.

IN SOCIETY AND ON THE STAGE.

MLLE. GABY DESLYS.

Reproduced from "The Sketch."

Who is now playing the leading part in "Rosy Rapture, the Pride of the Beauty Chorus," Sir James Barrie's burlesque.

MISS DOROTHY WARING.

Reproduced from "The Sketch."

The Leading Lady at the Adelphi. She is only nineteen years old.

MRS. DOUGLAS REYNOLDS.

Reproduced from "The Sketch."

Recently married to Major Douglas Reynolds V. C., wearer of the Legion of Honour.

LADY CARNWATH.

Reproduced from "The Sketch."

Wife of the Earl of Carnwath who is now on active service with the Royal Army Flying Corps.

FLOWER MASSAGE.

A NOVEL IDEA FROM JAPAN.

Even women with an artistic sense often find it difficult to arrange flowers for a dinner table owing to the fact that the growth of the blossoms does not harmonise with the plan. The trouble may arise from a natural fault, which can be put right by artificial means. In this connection few people understand the value of flower massage an idea which has been fully developed in Japan. The wonderful flower artists of that country are able to turn the stem of a blossom in any desired direction. The method may be readily applied to all plants with succulent stems, such as hyacinths, tulips, narcissi, and lilies in general.

We may think of a vase full of tulips, in which one or two of the blooms have grown so awkwardly that, however they are placed they do not seem to fit into the plan. Nothing in the way of forcing should be attempted. The only plan is by very gentle rubbing and bending to turn the stalks in the desired direction. Always rub up to the flower head, and divide the massage into two or three periods of a few minutes. At the end of this time the stalk will have taken on the desired turn, and the whole appearance of the flower will be entirely natural. Bends and twists in the stem may often be taken away by massage, although if the deformities are bad more time must be allotted.

WOODY STALKS.

In the case of flowers with woody or fibrous stalks, massage cannot be followed with much hope of success. Here we must take up a different method. If any sort of force is used, it is likely that the stalks will be broken. A very ingenious method of keeping the flowers in the desired position is by tying them with pieces of cotton. Thus a wayward stalk may be drawn towards another, and the cotton will never show, always providing that it is coloured to match the prevailing tint. Where the lower portion of the floral arrangement is green and leafy, the cotton should be green. Anyone who has not tried this plan will be delighted with the ease with which the individual blooms may be fixed in their right position.

Often enough, when arranging flowers, it is wished that certain kinds had longer stems. Of course, one may buy all sorts of special dishes and vases for the keeping of short-stalked blossoms in an upright position. Here is a much simpler plan, which could be followed in every case, save where the vases were of clear glass. Fill each vase up to the necessary height with damp sand, and then push the short stalks into this material.

During the daytime almost any nice arrangement of flowers will look effective on the table, but with artificial light the case is altogether different. Generally speaking, no dark shades look well at night, and yellow is not always satisfactory. Bright mauves and pinks always give a very fine appearance, and some of the prettiest dinner tables have been decorated with these shades. Arrange the flowers some hours before the meal, as many kinds of blooms may droop for a while. The cause of this is often traceable to the stems being tightly pressed together in the vase. The remedy is to plunge the stalks into water which is not far short of boiling for a few moments. This always revives the blossoms in an almost magical way.

IN DEFENCE OF THE DRAWING ROOM.

"It isn't fashionable to have a drawing-room," remarked my candid sister when I went house-hunting. "Everyone seems to regard it as out-of-date and inartistic."

"Really," I smiled. "Well, what do people do with the two sitting-rooms that architects still consider essential in every semi-detached villa?

"Oh, the idea is, I think, that you should have a den—a kind of nursery and smoke-room and rest-room and living-room combined, and second room simply for eating purposes.

I laughed, but I also made a solemn vow that I should not forsake the dear old drawing-room, and I've persuaded my candid sister that a drawing-room is by no means the useless affair that the very modern newly-weds imagine it to be. I like any drawing-room for the very reasons that cause other people to rearrange their house on a more modern plan.

Most women who attack the drawing roo assert that it is folly to set aside one room for the object of "at home" days and occasional visitors, to furnish one corner of the house dainty and attractively and to use it infrequently. I disegree.

A room that is in constant use cannot retain its freshness and charm, and unless one can afford to refurnish and redecorate often it gets shabby and unattractive. The chintzes become soiled, the carpet shows signs of wear, the curtains plead pitifully for a bath. But the much-abused drawing-room, just because it is seldom used, remains fresh and pretty and restful.

A NERVE-REST ROOM.

I know those houses where every room is in everyday use. I know how often their owners wish there were one spot in the home that breathed rest and refreshment and beauty. My drawing-room is such a room. The children are allowed there only as a special treat. It is always kept well-aired, supplied with fresh flowers, and never acquires a desolate or too obviously an uncared-for appearance. And when I am tried and worried it is a rest in itself to go to the drawing-room and lie on the couch, conscious of the order and charm of the room. It is a positive relief to get into a room that is not crowded with old newspapers and magazines, warn-out, or shabby.

It may be old-fashioned to have a drawing-room, but I know the value of mine. It has warded off many attacks of nerves and temper, and I would not give it up for the sake of a thousand candid sisters.

FEWER PAUPERS.

CAUSES OF DECREASE.

It is satisfactory to know, says "The Times," that London has passed through the winter months without addinw to the anxieties of the moment the necessity of relieving a great deal of destitution hrough the Poor Law. The war, in fact, has enabled many thousands of people belonging to the classes from which pauperism is mainly recruited to dispense with this kind of relief, and has even put them in possession of funds more than sufficient to meet their needs. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the pauper population of London has continued to lecrease during the past three months.

At the end of last year London, and, indeed, the whole country, had largely recovered from the effects of the dislocation of industry caused by the outbreak of war, and the revival of industrial activity had improved the condition of the poorer classes. The London Guardians, when the present year opened were providing for 100,-53 paupers, of whom 70,497 were in the workhouses and 29,856 were receiving relief outside. This was a decrease of 2,578 on the total for the corresponding period of 1914, and represented a rate of 22.2 paupers per 1,000 of the population, as against 23.4. It should be said, however, that tre reduction took place entirely in the workhouse population. There was a slight rise in the outdoor relief, which indicated that certain industries were still srffering from want of employment. A month later the general conditions had improvd still further, and at the end of the first week of February the pauper figures were lower by 4,801. Both classes shared in the reduction. March opened with a decrease of 5,428, and in every week of that month a lower pauperism was recorded.

The latest return shows that 26.836 persons were receiving relief on Saturday, April 3—67,290 in the workhouses, and 29,546 outside. This total is lower by 6,378 than that for the first week of April, 191'. The rate of pauperism per 1,000 of the population was 21.', as against 22.8. The reduction in the workhouse population was 5,489, and in the number of outdoor paupers 889. Every union in London recorded lower figures, except St. Pancras, where there was a rise of 149, most of which related to outdoor relief. The vagrant class is gradually disappearing. On the night of Frday, April 2, only 151 sought relief in the casual wards.

These are remarkable figures in the present circumstances. The total number of paupers relieved on April 3 is lower than that for the corresponding period of any year since 1893, and there are only 10 years with smaller records in the table dating back to 187b. In every other year of the century indoor pauperism has been higher, and the amount of outdoor relief is the lowest on record. The ratio of pauperism per 1,000 inhabitants has never before been down to 21.4 at this period of the year.

It is to be feared, however, that these figures do not represent the actual state of things. While it is true that legal relief as administered under the Poor Law, is decreasing, it cannot be said that this is due to theoperation of improved economic conditions or to the decrease of destitution. The fact is, a great deal of relief is being given outside the Poor Law to people on the pauper level. Apart from the distribution of money, such as Old Age Pensions, under recent Acts of Parliament, large numbers of people are being saved from pauperism by the aid of other funds. The working classes are benefiting largely in various industries from war contracts; thousands of families are being supported by the Government while the men are on war service, and actual distress is being relieved by public war funds. Huge centres of relief have thus been formed away from the Poor Law, and these have had a great effect upon pauper statistics. It is well to bear these facts in mind in considering the causes of the decrease of pauperism. Destitution is none the less dstitution ebcause it is relieved by money not administered by Boards of Guardians, as we shall find out when we revert to normal conditions.

ROSHANARA.

NOTED DANSEUSE AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A very attractive addition to Bombay amusements will be made next Saturday evening when Roshanara, the well-known English dancer, will appear in selections from her repertoire. Roshanara has made a name for herself in many phases of the classical dance; perhaps the most notable feature of her work being in the wonderful manipulation of her arms, especially in the famous "Snake Dance" of India in which the sinuous movements are produced in a remarkable manner. Roshanara was the lady who took the place of Madame Karoavma, the leader of the Russian ballet, at Covent Garden, where she met with decided success. She is English by birth, Roshanara merely being her stage name in consonance with the fact that her principal items consist of Indian dances of which she has made a special study. Appearing with the dancer are Mr. Henry De Bray, one of the originators of the Tango, who assists Roshanara in her presentation of the latest society dances and also provides separate items of his own, and Miss Gladys Gaylord, whose fine voice will be heard in operatic selections and well-known ballads. It is thanks to the war that the Bombay public are afforded the opportunity of enjoying the performance of these clever artistes who came out East when their numerous engagements on the Continent were interrupted by the outbreak of hostilities.

Roshanara arrived here yesterday, per P. & O. s.s. Malta, accompanied by her company and will rest until Saturday. Two performances will be given at 6-30 and 100 Booking at Rose & Co.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia outward bound, passed Perim on Monday and is due here about 6 a.m. on the 17th instant.

THE BANANA TRADE.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIA.

POTENTIALITIES OF DEVELOPMENT.

The war has strewn so many opportunities in the way of Indian commerce that there are many openings that might easily be overlooked. The "Indian Trade Journal" calls attention to a field not yet been exploited that seems to hold out excellent prospects—the export of bananas. Plantains and bananas, it points out, are the most highly prized of Indian fruits. They are cultivated throughout India in a large way in some districts and in a small way in practically every village in the country, and its yield per acre is enormous.

JAMAICA'S EXAMPLE.

In recent years a very large export trade in bananas has grown up in the West Indies and Jamaica's exports have risen in fifty years from £728 per annum to £1,214,000. The "Journal" remarks:—"With the example of Jamaica before her, it is surely not inconceivable that India, where many species of the fruit can be grown in great abundance, can similarly build up a profitable export trade. The chief want is, of course, the necessary means of transport. The fruit has to be carefully preserved during ocean transport in refrigerating chambers, and the Jamaica trade is carried in vessels specially fitted up for the purpose. The Indian too requires to learn how to cut the bunches at the right time and to handle the fruit without bruising; but that the trade possesses capabilities of development can hardly be denied. As remarked in an American Consular report in 1908 'the fruit is in India and needs a market, and if enough money is raised to back the enterprise it is believed that India can get her share of the banana trade of Europe and hold it.'

BANANA FLOUR.

Another direction to which the increasing attention may be devoted is the manufacture of banana flour, which is said to be very nutritious and easily digestible. "This is an industry," we are told, "which is already assuming some importance in Jamaica, and there seems little reason why it should not also develop in this country and perhaps in time provide an important food product, particularly in times of scarcity. The method of preparation, as undertaken in Jamaica, is extremely simple. The flour is made from the fully grown banana before it is ripe, that is, before the starch is changed into sugar in the ripening It is difficult to peel green bananas, but if they are first put into scalding water for five minutes the peel is easily removed. The peeled fruit is dried in the sun or put into a dryer of some kind to reduce the percentage of the water which it contains from 70 to 15. The drying is more readily effected if the fruit is cut up small. Steel knives should not be used as they turn the fruit black, nickel blades are better and very effective knives can be made from bamboo. The peasantry of Jamaica, after taking off the skin, cut the bananas into thin slices and lay them on stones in the sun. One day's hot sun is sufficient to dry them after which they are put into a mortar, pounded, and then sifted. Two bunches, it is stated, make ten quarts of flour." A banana flour industry on a small scale, it is added, can be started with a banana slicer, and a grinder and dressing machine, worked by hand power and some wire trays with frames.

A VILLAGE ENTERPRISE.

Still another opening is the manufacture of banana figs, and the interesting fact is mentioned that there is a small banana fig industry in the village of Agashi in the Bombay Presidency, though it is not known to be practised elsewhere. An account of the practice is given in the "Agricultural Journal of India," Vol. VI (1911). A special variety of plantain callled "Rajeli" is used for drying. The fruit is harvested when full but still green. The bunches are brought into the houses and stored in cylindrical store-houses made of matting. The store is generally in the centre of the house so as to prevent the entrance of air as much as possible. On the floor of the store-house rice straw is placed and on it the plantain bunches are spread layer by layer. The topmost layer is covered by plantain leaves to produce heat. One store accommodates about 12,000 to 15,000 plantains. They are taken out of the store after three days when the fruit is yellow. The ripe bunches are then brought out to the prepared ground outside the village. The ground is made hard by heating it with a wooden plank, and then plastering it with cowdung and water. A mat is spread on the ground when it is dry. The plantains are then arranged in a line after the skins have been removed. Sometimes they are dried on a platform 10ft. high to avoid the trouble of watching. After lying all day in the sun the fruits are gathered in a heap in the evening and are left all night covered with dry plantain leaves and a mat. This process is repeated for three days, and on the fourth day the fruits are ready for marketing. They are wrapped in plantain leaves in bundes of a dozen each. The retail rate is about four annas a pound, quality of the fruit and the state and the wholesale about 3¾ annas according the market. It is said that properly dried plaintains keep for six months. The yearly yield of dried plantains from Agashi is estimated at 160 tons worth Rs. 27,000. It seems curious that this practice should not have been reported from other villages.

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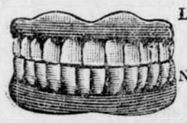

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(Continued on 6th column.)

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 16.

Although still for street wear nothing is so universally popular as the beatifully cut and fitting tailored coat and skirt, yet for indoors and for all functions where fashion gathers the full skirt—generally, too, three-tried—is very much in evidence. It is graceful in effect, for the swish and swirl of the flounces as the wearer moves is essentially feminine, and the fact that the limbs are not cramped anywhere as they were in the narrower garments also makes for freedom and grace in walking. Naturally, the fuller dresses call for a return to the use of the dainty soft petticoat—another distinctly "feminine" attribute, the discarding of which in other days cost many a heart-sigh with those who recognised its charm. The little bodices are soft and clinging; and the Medici effect in the high collars is very softening to many faces.

A CHARMING FROCK.

The dainty frock here shown is made of Puritan-grey cashmere-de-soie—a soft and easily manipulated fabric that is always a favourite. The ceinture that trims it is of royal-blue velvet, which matches the buttons and the front lacing. The little frill round the upturned hem is a pretty feature of the frock as is also the deep gauging on bodice and skirt. The quaint upstanding collar is of white organdi gauze. The gauging below the belt is repeated on the shoulders, and has a charming effect; and the little skirt frill has its counterpart on each side of the lacing down the front of the bodice. The sleeves are long, and completed with little cuffs to match the collar. Of course, the skirt is full—none other are accepted now!

A PRETTY BLOUSE.

The smart blouse shown to us here is composed of champagne-colour crepe-de-chine, gathered into a deep yoke that is cut in one with the close-fitting sleeves. The buttons and the collar band are of nigger-brown velvet, and over the velvet collar falls another collar of cream net. The accompanying hat is nigger-brown soft satin, trimmed with two large torpedo-shaped pins made of straw. A cluster of cowslips and violets in subdued shading is posed right in the front; and the veil—without which no hat this spring seems to be complete—is of fish net, and floats down the back almost to the waist. There is no doubt that the veil can be made a very graceful adjunct to a woman's dress.

SIMPLE FROCK FOR CHILD.

The delightful little frock for a small child of four years old or thereabouts here shown is very suitable for spring wear. The kilt and shoulder-straps are made of shell-pink Shantung, and the dainty vest of white muslin, smocked with pink. It is very simple in construction and design, and could be managed quite easily by even the inexperienced worker. There is a pleasure in making tiny girls' garments that is never experienced in the creation of more elaborate dresses for grown-ups; and little girlie makes such a sweet picture in her charming new frock.

LATEST HATS FROM PARIS.

Photo by Wyndham.

Lewis model in black satin and straw with white satin crown. The buckles and "wings" are made of black and white beads.

Photo by Wyndham.

Lewis high model reminiscent of old fashioned riding hats of suede with large buckles as sole trimming, and one of the new long veils that reaches to the waist of the wearer.

NARROW SKIRTS.

WOMEN'S DEFIANCE OF FASHION.

Certain residents of Hampstead, who despise fashion and scorn fashion-mongers, are establishing a Rational Dress League. It does not mean rational in the bifurcated sense of twenty years ago, but a short skirt of a convenient width.

Mrs. Eugenie Freeman, the founder of the league, has pronounced views on the subject. "What we want," she says, "is that women should wear a conveniently narrow and rather shortish skirt whatever be the vagaries of fashion projected at the moment. It should be about 2¼ yards wide, not hobble, for that is as absurd as the crinoline. It should be just about long enough to meet the top of high boots.

"Long skirts are cumbersome. They gather dirt and microbes. Why should a woman be bothered by holding up her skirts every time she crosses a road. Men don't hold up their trousers; nor do men make their trousers ridiculous with flounces and gathers.

"As to party frocks, we say no more than this—short skirts are just as sensible by night as by day. We appeal to the world of workaday women."

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" SHOPPER'S LIST.

(Continued from 1st column.)

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AFTER THE WAR.

WILL MEN'S FASHIONS CHANGE?

Already the war is ridding us of a great deal of the rubbish with which our lives are encumbered; but what will it be when the war is over? asks "H. L." in the "Daily Chronicle." Only those who have studied the amazing simplicity of the life of the soldier can realise what effect this great conflict is likely to have on the general way of the living. But those who have considered that life are wondering what kind of a tale there will be to tell when three millions of men, more or less, are returned to civil life, with their habits moulded by months of the excessively rudimentary life which is prescribed for the soldiers.

If a man wants to know how much he can do without, he cannot do better than join the Army. When he does that, he will very swiftly be supplied with those things which, in the opinion of the authorities, are necessary to life—and he will not be encouraged to add to the number of those things. When he joins, he will first of all be clothed. He will get one of those fashionable khaki suits, a pair of large and heavy boots, a large and heavy overcoat, and a cap. He will get also two pairs of socks, two sets of underclothing, a cardigan jacket, a pair of mittens, two towels, and a muffler. After this comes the "small kit." A little hold-all contains razor, shaving brush, comb, tooth brush, knife, fork, and spoon, and a housewife furnished with needles, thread, thimble, darning wool, and buttons. The soldier will also receive a large, savage pocket-knife, containing one blade, which is fashioned to act as a tin-opener.

"This," says Authority, "is practically all you require. You will do well to provide yourself with materials for cleaning your boots and your nice brass buttons. If you are very fussy you can give yourself some handkerchiefs, and perhaps a little mirror, and a pair of old boots for wearing when you come off parade. But you don't want anything else, and you had better not go stuffing your kit-bag with rubbish."

"But," says the soldier, "I'm used to at least a dozen pairs of socks!"

"Nonsense," replies Authority. "If you have two pairs you can wash one pair while you are wearing the other, and so have a clean pair every day."

As with the socks, so with everything else. There are the necessaries, and there is nothing else. And, furnished with no more than the articles I have named, hundreds of thousands of young men are living to-day—men who had been accustomed to consider as necessary a whole trunkful of little accessories in those distant days when there was no war.

NEW SIMPLE WAYS.

And what will they do when they come back? Some of them, perhaps, will drop back with a sigh of enormous relief to the complex ways of their old life. But with the majority it will be a very different matter. After all, the average man does not like to be bothered with a lot of worrying little possessions. The more he can get rid of, the better pleased he is, and he is learning in these days how much there is that he can do without. When he comes back, he will not have forgotten: he will be anxious to keep on doing without.

Indeed, I am wondering if some one will not devise a garment which will abolish the need of collars and ties altogether, and if there will not be an entirely new idea on the subject of the number of shirts a man requires. It is possible, too, that a man, taught by the Army to sleep between blankets, will scorn sheets for the rest of his life. Accustomed to make one knife, fork, and spoon serve for every course of every meal, he will be perplexed and irritated by the complex cutlery of the ordinary dinner; having done without hair brushes for so long, he is quite likely to decide that he will never need them again.

And this, surely, will have its effect on those with whom he lives, who are dear to him, and who, consciously or unconsciously, will copy his new, simple ways. I have more than a suspicion that at the end of the war half the toilet tables in the kingdom will be swept clear of half their present burden, and that we shall not be far from the time when one trunk will contain the travelling kit of an entire family.

Thinness means weakness

Against this condition SCOTT'S Emulsion is a true specific. A course of SCOTT'S Emulsion enriches the blood, promotes natural appetite and restores the plumpness and vigour of robust health.

Young babies, growing children, malaria weakened men, and all suffering from the devastating effects of tropical climates need this valuable body-building food.

SCOTT'S Emulsion is largely prescribed by physicians for anæmia, scrofula, rickets, marasmus and wasting.

SCOTT'S Emulsion

KILL TWO BIRDS IN ONE SHOT.
A Substitute for a Hurricane Lantern and a Table Lamp.
With 300 C. P. Burns 1 gallon Kerosine for 65 hours
THE "FAVORITE"

Automatic Cleaning Arrangement.

Portable.
Beautiful.
Attractive.
Brilliant.
Economical.
Storm Proof.
No Smoke.
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Simple throughout.

Reliable Construction.

Rs. 45 Net.

Adapted for use on Railway Stations, by Municipalities, Railroad Men, at Street Carnivals, Summer Resorts, Fishing & Hunting Camps, Warehouses, Boat Landings, Roadways, etc.
An untrained servant can easily handle it.
No Complicated Mechanism.

POY BROTHERS,
KALBADEVI LAMP WAREHOUSE,
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WASTE NOT-WANT NOT

Waste not your money in buying worthless substitutes for SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the famous cure for Malaria and all other Fevers, lest you shall want it when eventually you will have to buy none but SQUIBB'S. Remember what Justice Coram Hayward, I.C.S., remarked in the High Court of Bombay "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses."

SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.

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(*The Original Madon's*)
Crawford Market, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 706.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI.
(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectra has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills: Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

RUSSIA'S "WILD" HORSEMEN.

THE CRIMSON BASHLYKS.

Count Ilya Tolstoy, son of Leo Tolstoy, the great Russian Novelist, who has been in Galicia during the present war, writes in the "Daily Chronicle":—

I made my first acquaintance with the Caucasian Native Division in Lvov, when the commander of the corps was reviewing it.

It was in the very centre of the town, in front of the best hotel, at noon, when all the streets were thronged with people and the big town was in full flow.

One after another the regiments rode past in marching order, and each seemed finer than the one before, and the whole town for a full hour gazed admiringly at this wild, original and till-then-unseen spectacle.

Mixing with the crowd, I watched with interest the impression which this long, living line produced on the inhabitants.

While I looked at the rapt expression of their faces, which appeared spell-bound with amazement, and heard the abrupt ejaculations of delight, something within me was pleasantly tickling my vanity and whispering in my ear: "These horsemen, too, belong to us Russians, and with us are thirsting to measure their strength against the common foe, to conquer him or die." And I myself was lost in admiration.

To the sound of their native war-like tunes played on pipes, these typical horsemen gaily attired in red Circassian coats and gaily crimson Bashlyks (a kind of packed hood), supple, dark-skinned, dignified and full of national pride their weapons glittering with gold and silver, rode past us on their sensitive, delicately-shaped horses.

Not a face but was typical, not an exsion but was original and individual, not a look but showed power and daring.

THE "WILD" DIVISION.

So these were the Tartars: those wild flowers of the fields, stately in the primitive beauty, bright and alluring.

They hold up their majestic heads proudly, and it is impossible to tear them from their native stalks without wounding one's hands.

Sixty years ago these men were stubbornly fighting us, and now they have amalgamated with Russia to such a degree that they have come here to break the stubbornness of our common dangerous and powerful enemy.

Just as in those days the Caucasus sacrificed everything for its independence, it has now sent its best representatives to stand with us in defence of the independence not of our own native land only, but of the whole of Europe, from the destructive invasions of these new barbarians who have built their "Kultur" nest on militarism and violence.

That whole division consists of free horsemen, armed with their own weapons, mounted on their own horses, who have joined the army voluntarily, and with full knowledge of what they are doing.

I felt drawn to become better acquainted with them, and soon succeeded in getting on to a friendly footing with some of their officers, and being introduced to the commander of their corps.

Since then I have spent six weeks in close touch with them; and have not only learnt to like them all, down to the last private, but deeply to respect them.

I have seen these men on the march, at the halting places, and in battle.

The division was known as the "Wild" one, because most of the privates do not know Russian, or speak it badly, because they wear frightful-looking shaggy caps, because they tie their bashlyks round their heads like turbans, and because they are Mahomedans abreks and fellow-countrymen of the celebrated Zelim Khan.

All sorts of wild legends concerning them are current.

It was said that it would be impossible to prevent their robbing and doing violence to the peaceful inhabitants.

I lived for a month in the centre of one of these "Wild" regiment's camps, and men were pointed out to me who had won fame in the Caucasus by avenging the murder of their kinsmen with death.

I saw these murderers dandling children and feeding those foreign children with bits of their own mutton, and I have seen how when those regiments raised their camps, the inhabitants regretted their going away and thanked them because they not only paid for what they had, but gave presents to the inhabitants besides.

I have seen them carrying out the most difficult and complicated commands, and have seen them in battle, madly audacious and undaunted.

AVENGING A BROTHER.

Many most interesting impressions of those days remain in my soul, where I keep them as valuable memories and as precious psychological material.

I am grieved to say that several of these new friends of mine are no longer among the living.

Some fell while I was still with them, and I heard of the deaths of others when I was already back in Moscow.

I was specially affected by the death of one an intelligent, athletic Caucasian, who had taken part in the Japanese War.

Abandoning everything he came to the war of his own accord. A cheerful fellow, full of strength and energy.

I met him on several consecutive days, and soon became intimate with him in a way one can get intimate only in a war.

Two weeks passed, and when I met him again he looked as gloomy as a black cloud.

"What is the matter?"

"They have killed my brother, those accursed Germans."

I tried to console him.

"It can't be helped," I said. "It is fate."

"That's not it. Just as if I should think of that. Killed. Well, he's killed. We are all facing the same. But I am sorry to leave the regiment to get transferred."

"Well, of course, it's the Germans who killed him, so I must go there. I will teach them. I will kill a hundred Germans to avenge my brother. Not one shall escape me alive."

He clenched his teeth, puckered up his thick black eyebrows, and remained silent. How difficult it was to persuade him not to to get transferred to the other front I believe his superiors had to interfere at last.

"But the Austrians are our enemies just as much as the Germans," he was told. That was the only thought from which he derived some consolation.

I do not know how many enemies he managed to lay low, but he felt he was fulfilling his last duty, and death had no terrors for him. Now others will fight to avenge him. Those wild, dauntless people.

Weak and delicate children are given a new lease of life by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Delicious tasting, easily taken, flesh producing and strength promoting. B. 1

FATAL EXPLOSION AT ARMAMENT WORKS.

SHOWER OF MOLTEN METAL.

An explosion of molten metal, resulting in injuries to eleven workmen, occurred on Monday April 12, in the armament works of Messrs. William Beardmore and Co., at Parkhead Forge, Glasgow, says "The Manchester Guardian." The accident happened in the forenoon, and the portion of the works affected was closed for the remainder of the day.

The department involved was one of the steel foundries, and the explosion happened as the molten metal was being poured into a mould from two large ladles, each carrying about thirty tons of the white-hot liquid. The ladles were suspended from travelling cranes, which bore them from the furnace to the mould, a distance of about twenty yards. The ladles had been almost emptied when a hissing sound was heard coming from the mould, and almost immediately a terrific explosion followed. The metal was shot up into the air in a solid column, which burst into balls of fire and descended in a shower to the floor of the foundry. About a dozen men were engaged on the job, and only one of them, a labourer, escaped uninjured. Some of the men were thrown to the ground by the force of the explosion, but the injuries were caused chiefly by the burning metal. Three of the men had their clothes burnt off them, and some of those who were less seriously injured declared that the atmosphere was filled with the smell of roasting flesh. Five of the men were taken to the hospital.

A CASCADE OF WHITE-HOT META

One of the men, whose injuries were not very severe, stated that the squad were in course of making a propeller bracket for a cruiser, and the process involved the running molten steel into a huge mould. The explosion took place when between thirty and forty tons of the metal had been run into the mould. The sound was deafening. So unexpected was the occurrence that all were stunned and almost stupefied for the instant, and then the full horror of the accident burst upon them. The white-hot liquid was thrown high in the air and burst into miniature fireworks, which caused terrible injuries to all who were struck. The standards of the crane where oil had been dripping suddenly burst into flame, and in a matter of seconds chaos reigned.

A ladleman said that the fiery liquid was scattered about in all directions. In an instant several of the men were in flames. He managed to jump clear, but in doing so he descended on the shoulders of a moulder who was trying to escape. I saw one poor fellow with his clothes in flames rushing behind the furnace. He apparently did not know where he was going. The craneman, too, who was trapped on the overhead crane, was in a fearful position. The platform on which he had been standing was set alight and he was hanging by one hand from the railings high overhead, tearing off his burning clothes and throwing them down.

The ambulance corps, which is drawn from the forgers themselves, rendered first aid, and medical assistance was very quickly obtained. The organisation for dealing with such emergencies was found to be perfect, and in no case did the injuries prove fatal, though at least two of the men are in a very precarious state.

OBJECT LESSON FROM CHICAGO.

NO ROOM FOR PRO-GERMANISM.

The crushing defeat of Mr. Sweitzer, who relied for success on his German sympathies in the Chicago mayoral election, has proved to be a greater blow to the recently formed pro-German organisation than was at first thought, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail." Although nominally the official Democratic canidate, Mr. Sweitzer was regarded as strongly "anti-Allies" in sympathies, and the "hyphenated" Germans boasted that they had forced him on the Democratic party through manipulation of the caucus votes.

Having secured his adoption, they appealed for support on the ground of his pro-German views. The result was that Americans who are not hyphenated strongly resented the domination and boastings of the pro-German party and voted republican as a protest.

The "New York Herald" says: "There has been no other issue as clear cut as that made by the misguided German-American supporters of Mr. Sweitzer. Hyphenateds have gone down badly in the humiliating defeat of their candidate."

The "Tribune" points out that Sweitzer had already defeated Mr. Harrison, the ex-mayor, in the primary vote, and that the pro-German Press described it as a demonstration of the power of the hyphenated vote. The "Tribune" adds: "American people are extremely tolerant of expressions of sympathy with foreign causes, but will never allow such to be made the basis of party divisions or political action."

The Burma Chamber of Commerce have supported the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in regard to their protest against payment of income-tax on provident fund contributions, which being in nature of payments to insurance companies should be exempted from taxation.

A CALL TO THE JEWS.

LORD READING'S EXHORTATION.

A crowded and enthusiastic mass meeting of Jews was held on April 14 at the Shoreditch Town Hall, where, under the presidency of the Mayor of Shoreditch, stirring exhortations to join the colours were delivered by Lord Reading, Major Lionel de Rothschild, M.P., Sir Harry S. Samuel, M.P., Major-General Sir Francis Lloyd, and others, says the "Daily Telegraph."

Earl Kitchener sent the following message, which was delivered by Sir Francis Lloyd:

"Lord Kitchener understands that you are proposing to be present at a meeting organised by the Jewish Recruiting Committee. The Secretary of State is very sensible of the work which the committee has done and is doing to further recruiting among the Jewish community, and he would be glad if you would kindly convey to the meeting his best wishes for its success."

All classes, all ranks, all creeds, Lord Reading said, were co-operating for one purpose, and that was to secure for this country the victory which awaited us. We had striven for peace, but Germany had willed and planned that there should be war: and the great mistake that Germany had made was that she reckoned without an understanding of something which was greater than preparation for war and that was the indomitable spirit of a nation which know itself to be in the right. Germany could not shatter with her armaments the soul of the nations which were united against her.

Victory was as certain as the spirit of our people: but never let us make the mistake of thinking that victory could be won either by speeches or by preparations of an ordinary character. All thoughts, all energies, must be devoted to the war.

JEWS DEBT TO THE NATION.

We come to you to night, Lord Reading continued, members of our own community —you, who have enjoyed for many years a security and a freedom that we have not always known, and that, unfortunately, is not now known everywhere else. In this country we have a priceless boon, which we should be mean indeed if we did not recognise, in that liberty which stands as an example to the whole world. I do not suggest any reproach to the community up to the present. The Jews of the United Kingdom have borne their share and taken their part in a way which will compare quite well with any other section of the community. Something like 11,000 Jews are at present serving in his Majesty's Forces. That is a very good record for a small community like ours, especially when it is remembered that a large number are not capable of service because they are not of British birth or naturalisation. But we must not be satisfied with doing as well as others; we must do better. Of all the Jewish men whom I know—my own relatives and friends—I do not find a single one of military age who did not at an early date enrol himself among those who were prepared to do what he could.

England had deserved well of the Jews; therefore they must strive to beat all records. He had no fear but what the Jews would acquit themselves well on the field of battle; they had already done so. Some had already paid their tribute, some had earned a fame which would endure long after they had themselves passed away. But they wanted a great roll of honour—so long that it would have again and again to be renewed—a list of men who had earned undying fame for themselves and the Jewish population of which they were a part.

The "Fall in" was then sounded by buglers of the 13th Essex, and, amid cheers from the audience, again and again renewed, numbers of young men left the hall with the recruiting officers to enrol themselves.

Mr. Lionel de Rothschild said the Jews of this country, who lived under free laws, with every position open to them, with no race prejudice to encounter, with every Englishman welcoming them into their homes, had now a great chance of showing their gratitude. Let every young Jew in the room show that he was ready to do his duty and fight for freedom and for the right of little nations and little peoples to enjoy their own in the world.

Sir Harry Samuel said they, as the lineal descendants of a civilised nation of old, after all their trials and stress and trouble, were at last cradled in the lap of the new civilisation. Let them therefore fight for their country, which stood all the world over for freedom.

The call was then again sounded, and many more recruits came forward. The results of the meeting were regarded by the recruiting officers as highly satisfactory.

HERMIT DIES IN HIS EASY CHAIR.

A recluse named William Edwards, aged 66, a qualified chemist and druggist, was found dead in mail week, in an easy chair at his house in Shrewsbury-road, Forest Gate.

It was said at the inquest that he lived alone in an eight-roomed house. The dust was thick everywhere.

From the man's clothing the police (who forced the premises and found the body) took £61 10s. in gold, as well as some silver. He also had a bank-book showing a balance of £102.

Death was due to pneumonia, and a verdict to that effect was returned.

PROSPECTIVE CIGARETTE MONOPOLY.

There are said to be clear indications that the German Government is preparing for the establishment of a cigarette monopoly after the war. In connexion with a recent change in the ownership of the Jasmatzi cigarette factories in Saxony, the Imperial Government has reserved the option to purchase the financial interests concerned at any time in the next five years.

WHAT ABOUT THAT MONSOON COAT.

WE HAVE 629 CLOAKS AS ADVERTISED HERE IN STOCK "TO-DAY."

"THE EXCELSIOR"
DOUBLE TEXTURE PARAMATTA INVERNESS CLOAK.

Made as illustration with all round cape and armholes, no sleeves, every seam and facing sewn, not merely solutioned.

GUARANTEED THE BIGGEST VALUE IN INDIA TO-DAY.

Colors KHAKI with check reverse
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Lengths: 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60 inches.

Our Price,
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EACH.

CALL EARLY It gives us more time to serve you than in the busy June rush.

THE "STATESMAN" WATERPROOF CLOAK.

INVERNESS STYLE.
CAPE ALL ROUND.
ALL SEAMS SEWN AND STITCHED.
BLACK OR KHAKI.
Check Reverse.
Lengths: 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60 inches.

OUR PRICE,
Rs. 11-15 each.

FIRST CHOICE Means you have the complete range of designs shown you in comfort.

THE "INVERNESS" WATERPROOF CLOAK.
BLACK OR KHAKI

DOUBLE TEXTURE PARAMATTA.
ALL SEAMS SEWN.
CIVIL OR MILITARY.
ARM SLINGS
SWORD SLIT.

Lengths: 48,50,52,54,56,58,60 ins.

Our Price, Rs. 22-8.

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WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.
The Arcade, BOMBAY.

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OUR CLEARANCE SALE

is now in progress and we are offering the whole of our Miscellaneous stock at

——VERY CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS——

Such High class goods are rarely available in Bombay

During the continuance of our Sale we are prepared to make up to your own taste

FROCKS OR GOWNS TO YOUR MEASURE

at 25 per cent. Discount

off our usual prices for cash

FOR STYLE, FIT, CUT AND FINISH

there is nothing in India to equal our production and ladies should take this opportunity to replenish their wardrobe.

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Refreshment Rooms have first-class accommodation—Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner prepared on European Styles at Moderate Rates.

Special monthly terms on application.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS

REAL MANILA CIGARS.

"La Perla Del Orient Brand"

Reina Victoria per box of 50	Rs.	6	12 0
High Life In The East per box of 50	„	5	0 0
Cortado Deliciosos per box of 50..	„	4	8 0
Londres per box of 100	„	7	12 0
Cortado de la Reina per box of 100	„	7	8 0
Entreactos per box of 100	„	6	0 0

Up Country Orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

Cigar Merchants D. MERWAN & Co., Medows Street, Bombay.

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SVIC GRAND CHAMPAGNE HIGH CLASS TABLE AND VERMOUTH WINES.

DEPOT: 233, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

Special Advertisement Price SVIC VERMOUTH Re 1-8 per Bottle

JOFFRE AND FRENCH.

THE MEN CONTRASTED.

"The Times" publishes the following interesting first-hand impression of General Joffre and Sir John French, sent by a correspondent who has recently visited each in his headquarters.

From the newspaper headlines to the Man, from the hurrying tide of early morning clerkdom in the London streets, to the good-byes of the half-past eight train to the front; from the Red Cross stir of busy Boulogne, now become our greatest hspital; past the cheery ranks of a newly-landed Territorial battalion, singing their way up one of the rare hills of Flanders; a rush along the long straight roads of Picardy through villages packed with waiting Turcos, Zouaves, Lancers, Artillery men, in the new French blue or the new khaki, to the strange calm of the Grand Quartier-General of the French Army of three and a half millions of men.

It is considered indiscreet to indicate the General Headquarters of an army these days, though the Germans always know their exact location, and we know theirs. Suffice it to say that the General Headquarters of the French Army are at a spot and in a building well known to English people. There are very few of us who have seen it in its present astonishing quietude.

The pride and panoply of war have gone, even if they ever existed. A visit to General Joffre, save for the presence of one or two orderlies at the gate, is just an ordinary visit at an ordinary hotel. Pere Joffre, who has the destinies of France in his hands, received me at the appointed hour to the minute in a tiny room with a long narrow table covered with a white felt top, probably sixteen feet long by twelve wide, perfectly plain, and most likely one of the servants' offices in the hotel days of the hotel where his headquarters are situated.

JOFFRE'S DAILY ROUND.

He arrives in this room, at 6-30 every morning, and at 7 he has a conference with the six leading officials of the General Staff, or Grand Etat Major, General Pelle, and his two aides, both generals, and three other officers. At this conference all the reports and dispatches of the night are gone through and discussed, and orders given for the day. Lunch is served always at 11, and, always consists of the same articles of food, eggs and cutlets, after which, at 12 o'clock, there is another conference. At 1 the General goes out till 4. He either walks or drives, generally in the adjacent woods. At 8-30 there is the third conference, attended by the same people, and at 9 punctually, no matter what happens, the General goes to bed. The rest of the day he stays in his room poring over the maps. He stays all the time at his headquarters, save once a week about, when he goes to the front to inspect the troops or to see generals. A very efficient telephone service renders his departure from headquarters unnecessary.

His methods are well illustrated by his procedure at the Battle of the Marne. All the orders written by himself were already drawn up on August 27 for the action which began on September 5. He pondered them all out, and then pieced the whole battle together bit by bit, like a delicate piece of mechanism which, when the time came, ran like clockwork.

His great work in the French Army was the organization of the General Staff when he became Commandant-en-Chef in July, 1911. To this is due the success of the French armies against the Germans, for the staffs were composed of men who had worked together for three years and are employed now over country which they know.

THE MAN.

Joffre wears a pale blue vareuse or tunic, of very ample proportions, no decorations, save three gold stars on his arm and on the cuffs, and the red trousers with the black stripe.

As that great, grey head rose from the writing table the impression of the man upon me was that of massiveness. Uniform caps of whatever nationality have the effect of making men look more or less alike. The great head of Joffre, the iron chin, the kind, rather sad eyes, are quite unlike the photographs and equally unlike our stupid notion of what we call "the average Frenchman." Pere Joffre is from Rivesaltes, in the Pyrenees-Orientales, and he speaks slowly, and with no more gesture than a Scotchman, in the rich accent of the Midi.

My business was not to discuss the war, and we did not touch upon it, save when in making *mes adieux* I pointed to the long, long line occupied by the French, so little understood in England. Note well, and remember the fact, that the respective lengths of the line held by the French, English, and Belgians are:—The French Army, 543 miles; British Army, 31½ miles; and the Belgian Army, 17½ miles. English and Americans whom I saw in Pasis lately do not think that this salient fact of the war is sufficiently understood either at home or in the United States.

THE GREAT PERSONALITY OF THE WAR.

Joseph Joffre is gradually emerging as the great personality of the war. Every German prisoner captured knows the name and fame of "Shoffer." Frequently in the little messages that the Germans shoot with bows and arrows into the French lines is the remark. "Ask your General Joffre why he is letting you Frenchmen get killed for the sake of the English." There is an idea always floating in the German mind, from the highest quarters in the Wilhelmstrasse to the trenches in the Woevre, that Germany will be able to effect a separate peace with France. Should there exist in that deluded nation of 70 millions any single individual with a knowledge of French psychology, a glance at Joffre should be sufficient to teach him otherwise.

Often, in years back, discussing the war that was to be, we had whispered, "Yes, but will the French produce a man?" One basic fact in this matter is that the French have thrown up a man and the Germans have not, a man who will assuredly, with the help of his Allies, drive the Germans back to the Rhine and secure the basis of a permanent peace, together with a gigantic indemnity necessary for the payment of the damage daily being done to France.

The French Army has been idle during the winter; it is unable to move, say the Germans. Has it been idle, Joffre, with one eye to the long line of trenches from Switzerland to within gun sound of Calais, has spent the winter perfecting his army storing his munitions, quadrupling his artillery, ruthlessly condemning men and material, indefatigably protecting the machine that must have the greater part in combating in the land battles. Strong patient, resolute, sadeyed, his personality is only gradually getting known in his own France.

Unceasing toil is written in the face and manner of Joffre. The simple, kindly man machine, the man who has smashed the engine that the Germans have been making and improving since 1866, rises at daylight, is asleep by 9 at night. His every minute is regulated to the task. He takes his apportioned sleep and exercise even within sniping distance of the firing line, where it is well known he has been constantly. A little brief reference to Sir John French, at which his kind eyes smiled agreeably and friendly, and I was again in the court-yard and my audience was finished. The simple request I had to make had been answered quickly, with thorough comprehension, and affirmatively.

SIR JOHN FRENCH.

Sir John French is an old friend, but the John French of the club, the drawing-room, and the hunting field and the French of the great war are two entirely different personalities. The war alters all who enter upon it. It has profoundly affected not only the character, but even the very appearance of those who have been through it since Mons. There is a marked change in the mentality of your chubby subaltern who has really been through the war—and has emerged alive from the glorious retreat and the great advance that marked the beginning of a new world for the whole world. That turning point is as yet only indicated on the map of Europe by the little wooden crosses, the humble, primrose-covered graves, tenderly and anectionately decked by the children and the old peasant folk, the graves of French and British officers and men round about Meaux, often close to the haystacks to which the wounded men crawled, or under the stone walls of isolated villages.

Sir John is a little greyer than he was before the war. But the man is the picture of health, and how much to-day of the world's future depends upon the health of Joseph Joffre and John French! The great commander of an army is the flower of the aloe, which blooms only once in a century. It has not been necessary for us to reveal a commander since the Great Duke, for we now know that the early Afghan campaigns, the Crimea, the Boer War, and the frontier scraps were mere incidents by comparison with the battles of the Marne, the Aisne, and that Battle of Ypres which the French call the Battle of Flanders. We now realize that at Waterloo we had only 24,000 British troops engaged, whereas Sir John has at the present moment (may I say it,) more than twenty times that number at his disposal.

AN AGE OF IMPERSONAL WARFARE.

Like Joffre, French is extremely methodic in his habits, and the daily round of the two men is very similar, except that Sir John lives the life of a simple English country house in the unpretentious dwelling of the leading lawyer of a small French town. Nowadays one does not know so much of one's generals and great captains as did our great-great grand fathers. The newspapers of to-day have become less personal and more pictorial. The odds and ends of interesting and amusing gossip from the Peninsula and France which filled the newspapers of the early nineteenth century are gone. Instead we have the somewhat monotonous photographs and the often boring and heavily censored soldiers' letters. As a result of undue suppression rumour arises. There are those who lay down the law in clubs, who picture to themselves the luxurious life of the Headquarters Staff as only a little plainer than their own pleasant existence. American reporters tell us of the splendour of the Kaiser's war equipage, a magnificence almost equal to that of Napoleon in his days of decadence.

I can vouch for it that life at British Headquarters is as unpretentious as is Sir John French himself: the easy breakfast, without formality, of English life, the lunch—as often as not a paper packet of sandwiches eaten in a motor-car out near the trenches, a good simple dinner quickly disposed of, and bed for some by 10 and a long night's work for others, each to his appointed task, but a long day of incessant work.

One thing that we at home do not realize is that our soldiers, especially those who went out in August, regard themselves as being in a far country. "Out here," they say, as though Flanders were as distant as India. To them, the little contrasts of foreign life are as great as the change from London to Lahore. Thus it is that, dependent upon themselves, their world is a small one, and thus it is that they have speedily got to know their great general.

It is not too much to say that Sir John French is as idolized by the British troops in Flanders as is General Joffre by the men in the long, long line that starts from Switzerland. Nor is it a misuse of words to state that in the opinion of his German enemies, and our French and Belgian allies, Sir John French's tactics in the great battle of Ypres, place him in the ranks of the greatest of commanders. When he gets his shells we shall hear more of him and his splendid and enthusiastic Army.

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(Signed)————, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.O.H.

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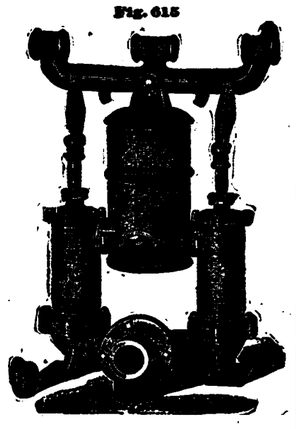

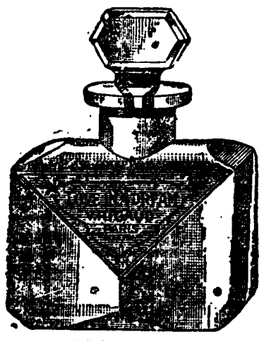

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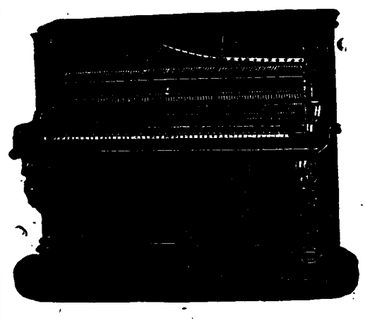

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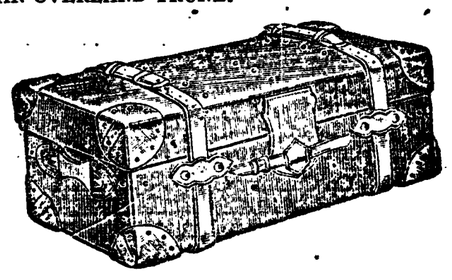

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